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No. 2285.—vol. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.



CARLO.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Brocklesby Park, the Countess of Yarborough, prematurely, of a son. On the 27th ult., at The Knole, Bournemouth, Lady Richard Grosvenor,

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the Woodford Congregational Church, by the Rev. E. T. Egg. Charles J. Price, of Amoy, China, to Edith Maria, eldest daughter of J. H. Newman, Woodford-green, Essex. China and New Zeeland papers please copy.

Zealand papers please copy.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Wallasey, by the Rev. T. E. Espin, D. D. Chancellor of the Diocese, William Ashley Clayton, Esq., of Birkenhead, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Hal Smith, Esq., J.P., of Springfield, Liscard, and of Poulton-cum-Seacombe Manor, Wallasey, Cheshire.

On the 25th ult, at St. Luke's, near Kentish Town, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Thomas William Etheredge, Kirkley, South Lowestoft, to Catherine Gathercole, widow of Arthur M. Button, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, and daughter of the late John Webb, Aspal Hall, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Portishead, the Hon. Caroline Boyle, for many years Maid-of-Honour to Queen Adelaide.

On the 25th ult., at Southport, Lancashire, Frances, wife of Alfred J. Elkington, of Edgbaston, Burmingham, aged 47.
On the 29th ult., at Woodbastwick Hall, Norfolk, Grace Granville Diega, tenth surviving daughter of Albemarle and Mary Cator, aged three years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is
Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 10.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

Quinquagesima

Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1—20;
Matt. xix. 2i—xx. 17. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii, or xiii.; Acts xxi 1—17.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F.
Carden the Siph Deep Rev. F.
Carden the Siph Deep Rev. F.
Sheppard.

Lessons: Gen. xii, or xiii,; Acts xxi 1—17. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean. MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Monday, Fr. 5.

London Institution, 5 p.m., Mr.
Aubrey Husband on the Physiology
of the Brain.

Royal Institution, 5 p.m., general
monthly meeting.

British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.,
paper by Mr. E. C. Robins.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Symes
Thompson on Physic; and the 6th,
5th, and 9th.

Monday, Fr. 5.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures
8 p.m., Mr. Leopold Field on Illuminating Agents.
Welical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., papers by
Rev J. Liss and Professor Beale.
English Dialect Society, anniversary,
Manchester, noon.
Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m., address
by Mr. J. Church, the President.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6. Biblical Archæology Society, 8 p.m.,
Mr.Pinches on Babylonian Tablets,
&c.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m., papers
by Dr. Solater, Messrs. Salvin and Shrove Tuesday.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor
W. C. Williamson on Primæval
Vegetation.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.,
discossion on Mild Steel for Fireboxes of Locomotives in the United

States.

by Dr. Sclater, Messrs. Salvin and Godman. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Rev. J. Peil on Social Conditions and Prospects of Madagascar. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7. Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. New moon, 6.10 p m.

Entomological Society, 7 p m.

Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.

British Archeological Association, 4.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. J. H.

Evans on the Modern Lathe.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8. Half-quarter Day.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor
Dewar on the Spectroscope.
Royal Society, 4 30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8 30 p.m.,
London Institution, 7 p.m., Mr.
Robert Kerr on Modern Classical
Architecture.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Mr. Moneure D. Conway on Emerson and His Views of Nature, 9 p.m. Clinical Society, 8 p.m. Cuekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m. Mr. N. Barnaby on Battle Ships.

SATURDAY, FEE. 10.

Marriage of the Queen, 1810.
Physical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m., Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEE. 10.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. R.
Bosworth Smith on Episodes in the Life of Lord Lawrence.

Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m., Mr. R. W. P. Birch on Water Supply and Drainage.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., papers by Messrs. J. Grave, E. O. Walker, and A. J. S. Adams.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. A. Waterhouse on Modern Architectural Fractice.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. Obstetrical Society, anniversary,

Sp.m.
East India Association, 3 p m., Mr.
M. D. Dadysett on Social Intercourse between Europeans and
Natives in India.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Sp.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, Sp.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,
Mr. N. Barnaby on Battle Ships.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	1	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	urs,		
DAY.	Barometer Corrected,	Temmerature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 F.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
21 22 24 25 26 27 26 27	Inches- 80:373 30:523 30:563 30:044 29:534 29:291 29:503	46'0 89'8 34'9 35'2 39'6 37'7	43'9 34'0 25'7 29'8 31'5 27'6 37'6	*92 *79 *78 *80 *73 *66 *80	10 10 10 4 10 4 10 4 8	49.5 44.7 39.9 87.6 43.3 47.3 49.5	41.7 37.7 31.4 30.0 35.7 34.7 34.4	N. NE. SE. SE. E. SE. S. W. SW. S. WSW.	Miles, 132 195 201 418 394 511 631	1n. 0.005 0.000 0.005 0.200 0.100 0.050 0.145	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—

Harometer (in inches) corrected ... | 30.334 | 30.507 | 30.626 | 30.238 | 29.637 | 29.222 | 20.614 nperature of Evaporation.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1883.

		The second second	Wednesday.		The second second		
M A A h m 10 55 11 32	h m h m 0 δ	M h m h m n 0 37 1 0	h m h m 1 25 1 50	h m h m 2 10 2 30	M h m h m 2 52 3 15	M h m h m 3 35 4	

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Newly Decorated, newly Upholstered, fitted with new Scenery, and rendered the safest and most clegant place of amusement in London.

The new and gloriously successful Holiday Entertainment of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

DAY PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at THREE. Fautcuils, 5a.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets and places at Austin's Ticket Office, 8t. James's Hall. Ko fees of any kind, NO PERFORMANCE ON ASH WEDNESDAY.

TYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY EVENING, at 745-118th Performance—Benedick, Mr. Henry Inving: Reatrice, Miss Ellen Terry, MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, and SATURDAY Next, Feb. 10, at Two o'Clock. Box-Office (Mr. J. Huret) open, Ten to Five.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD.
PANTOMIME, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Complete Herd of Elephants. Mother, and Calf Six Months Old. Twice dally—
Two and Seven. Children half price (gallery excepted).

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT (Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. A STRANGE HOST, followed by a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entit ed EN ROUTE. Concluding with THAT DREADFUL BOY. A New Afterpiece. Morning Performances Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Tiree; Evenings. Monday. Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Admission, Is. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

THEATRE MONTE from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883. LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

> LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, LE DOMINO NOIR, LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS. ARTISTS ENGAGED.
> Madame VAN ZANDT.
> Madame HEILBRONN.
> Madame HAMAN.
> Madame FRALLY.
> Madame FRAUDIN. Monsieur TALAZAC. Monsieur DUFRICHE Monsieur PLANCON.

NICE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

27, 28, 29-MARCH-27, 28, 29. Honorary President-H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SAILING YACHTS, STEAMING YACHTS, ROWING BOATS. Distribution of £2300 in Prizes.

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The English, French, and American Fleets are expected to attend.

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The Count de Cessole, President Committee of Fetes.

ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Admission Free, from Ten till Six o'Clock, on presentation of card, to EXHIBITION of DOULTON and CO.'S OPEN FIRE-PLACES and RADIATING TILE STOVES, with Art accessories.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of D divine dignity."-The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PREFIGHTM." with all his other Great Pictures.-DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-strete. Daily, 10 to 5, 1s.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION, 53, Pall-mall, Containing 350 Works by well-known Artists in Water-Colours, three great Works by John Martin, K.L., and 56 others in Oil, NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

ROBERT HOPKINS, Manager.

Now ready, elegantly bound in cloth gilt, 81 ILLLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price 20s.; in Paper Covers, 15s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1883.

The present Republic of France occupies a unique position. All Europe wishes well to it as the form of government best adapted, under existing circumstances, to ward off domestic revolution and to avert foreign wars. If, therefore, the Republic is at all in jeopardy it is owing to the unreasoning intolerance of its own adherents. The Chamber of Deputies, which has unmade four Administrations in fifteen months, and is as unmanageable now as when it ousted M. Gambetta a year ago, appears to learn nothing useful from experience. No reasonable objection could have been made to intrusting the Government with ample discretionary powers in dealing with Pretenders. But the Fabre compromise, which proposes to deprive the members of all Houses that have reigned in France of civil and military privileges, is an act of proscription almost as much calculated to inaugurate an era of conspiracies as the suggestion of M. Floquet to banish them altogether. Its first effect was to create dissensions in the Government, which brought about its resignation. The weak Cabinet of M. Duclerc has been replaced by a weaker one, at a juncture when statesmen of decision and experience are especially needed at the helm. The Ministry formed by M. Fallières, lacking the support of the most prominent French statesmen, and deprived of the services of M. Duclerc, General Bellot, and Admiral Jauréguiberry, can only be regarded as a makeshift. During Tuesday's debate it was urged with much force by MM. Ribot and Renault that the Republic should not forfeit its proud distinction of being superior to a proscription policy. But the timid Chamber is not apparently moved by such considerations, while the sudden illness of the new Prime Minister in the midst of his speech on Tuesday is likely to give greater weight to his views than the strongest personal appeal. If Prince Napoleon had been quietly banished a fortnight ago, there would probably have been no panic to claim its victims. The Orleanists would have remained undisturbed in their rights as citizens of the Republic, and MM. Duclerc and Fallières would have preserved their health for the public

The majority of the Chamber seem to have brought a dissolution within "a measurable distance." It may be that the Senate will accept the scheme supported by the new Cabinet as a lesser evil than an appeal to the country, when the extreme Radicals will be able to raise the cry, "The Republic is in danger." On the other hand, that Conservative Assembly may be ready to encounter such risks in preference to the continuance of a Chamber that never knows its own mind except in destroying every Administration that is called to power. That appears to be the conclusion of President Grévy, whose calmness and sagacity at this critical period, when other people are losing their heads, justify the public confidence reposed in him, and may materially help to rescue his country from serious perplexities in the future. Should the Senate reject the Fabre proposal, no statesmen of reputation could consent to take office during the existence of the present Chamber of Deputies, and a dissolution would then become inevitable. Whatever may be the opinions of outside spectators, it is remarkable that M. Grévy, who ought to know, has no misgivings as to

the ultimate issue. "The country," he is reported to have said, "will feel the necessity of a dissolution in its own interests. Enlightened by events, by the discussions which will precede the elections, and by the counsels it will receive, it will send a better and more manageable The President refuses to despair of the Chamber." Republic. If any one of the Pretenders were powerful, it might be otherwise. But in the eyes of the mass of Frenchmen the Comte de Chambord is an anachronism; the Bonapartists are a discredited faction; and the Orleanists form a family group that enjoy a very limited popularity, and are fettered by their compact with the chief of the Legitimists. Now, as when M. Thiers was in the ascendant, the Republic divides Frenchmen the least, and its foremost adherents need but to display confidence, moderation, and magnanimity to ensure its stability.

It is somewhat curious, if not unprecedented, that within three weeks of a new Session of Parliament, the foremost statesmen of the country should be enjoying a holiday abroad. From Cannes, the Prime Minister, and from the yacht Pandora, the leader of the Opposition, have summoned their respective supporters to be in attendance at Westminster, on Feb. 15, to discuss "business of importance." That region of charming coast scenery known as the Riviera is at the present month the recruiting ground of our leading public men, and early in the week they were joined by the Prince of Wales. It is satisfactory to know that the health of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote has been to a great extent restored by rest and recreation under the bright skies and pure air of the south of France. It is a pleasing characteristic of English habits that public antagonism does not alter private friendship. If the public at home should hear that the head of the Government and leader of the Opposition—leaders, we might say, for Lord Salisbury is only a few miles from Cannes-have exchanged greetings and congratulations, no fears will be entertained of a secret political compact, and there will be no reason to conclude that the conflict of these statesmen in the Parliamentary arena will be less vigorous than usual.

The second act of the terrible Irish drama was rehearsed at Dublin on Saturday last. The plot has been, as yet, only partially developed. Evidence was forthcoming that appears to implicate several of the prisoners in the murderous attack on Mr. Field, the juror; and a new informer, William Lamie, a Fenian centre, appeared for the first time upon the scene, from whose testimony it would appear that for a long time the fear of assassination has kept together the gang of conspirators. The inquiry on Saturday was only preliminary, and the charges against the twenty-one prisoners in custody at Kilmainham for conspiring to murder Government officials has still to be proved. Perhaps the feature of greatest interest was the declaration of the prosecuting counsel that in a week's time (to-day) he confidently expected to be able to enter upon the details of the Phœnix Park assassinations. Although the authorities and detectives are very reticent, "startling revelations" are expected from other persons who have turned Queen's evidence. To bring home these charges to more than a score of alleged assassins, who were only to a certain extent cognisant of each other's movement, is a formidable task; but if, as is believed, mutual confidence among them is now entirely shattered, their inmost secrets will sooner or later be brought to light. It is a pity that the Government are obliged to rely upon the doubtful testimony of informers, who are even more despicable than their fellows. But unfortunately in cases of secret conspiracy the evidence necessary to convict could never be obtained by any other agency.

The influential meeting held a few days ago in the Egyptian Hall in support of the proposed memorial to the late Primate was in every way a worthy tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of a prelate, who, as was felicitously remarked by the Duke of Albany, the fitting chairman on the occasion, was "a high-minded dignitary, an indefatigable worker, and a good man," whose honoured life illustrated "the single-mindedness which forgets self in great public objects, the conscientiousness that made a man refuse, under any pressure of temptation or weariness, to do less than his utmost, or less than his best." Nonconformists, as well as the exponents of every shade of opinion in the Anglican Church, were present on the occasion to represent "that tolerant and manly seriousness which lies at the root of our national greatness," as exhibited in the career of Archbishop Tait, and also to testify to "his freedom from prejudice and bigotry, his far-sighted wisdom, and his statesman-like power of dealing with the great questions of the day." As so many-sided a man and broad ecclesiastical statesman could hardly be commemorated by a single substantial tribute, it is proposed to erect a monument in Canterbury Cathedral, to place memorials in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, to complete the restoration of Lambeth Palace, and to commence a "Tait Memorial Fund" for mission purposes in London and elsewhere. The tone of the meeting in the Egyptian Hall is a sure guarantee that adequate means to carry out these several objects will be forthcoming.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Faint praise in some quarters, sneering disparagement in others, and here and there absolute misrepresentation, have marked the general attitude of the London press in commenting on the death of Gustave Doré. One daily journal, of commanding influence, hazards the astonishing assertion that Doré executed his vast scriptural paintings "in an atelier full of pupils"—thereby implying that his pupils assisted him in the production of his works. He never had any pupils at all, nor any more "assistance" than a scene-painter has when his labourer "lays in" a sky for him with a "double tie" brush. Neither in painting, nor in sculpture, nor in drawing on wood, did Gustave Doré require or avail himself of any artistic help. There was no "Ghost" in his studio. Stay; there was just one. It was the Phantom of himself. Do you remember the weird duplicate of the figure of the moody chemist that John Leech drew in "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain." Gustave Doré-wealthy, honoured, flattered, and caressed as the brilliant illustrator of Cervantes and Rabelais and La Fontaine, of Tasso and Tennyson and Ariosto-the illustrator of the "Coutes Drôlatiques," "The Ancient Mariner," and the "Legend of the Wandering Jew"-was perpetually haunted by the ghost of another Gustave Doré, a most miserable, forlorn, and woebegone man, wretched because his consuming ambition was to be recognised as an historical painter of the highest class, and his fellow-countrymen with cold persistence denied him the recognition which he sought.

In England his paintings, as well as his drawings, found ready, extended, and cordial acceptance; but it was to be acknowledged in France as a painter that he burned, and burned unavailingly. Of the anguish which unsatisfied ambition brought him—the anguish in which he was steeped to the lips, and which became more intolerable as he grew older-a touching picture has been drawn in the Paris Figaro by his old friend Albert Wolff. On this side the Channel the finest tribute that has been paid to the artist's memory is that which, under the title of "Personal Recollections of Gustave Doré," has appeared in the Daily News. It is no secret that the writer of the "Recollections" is Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the author of the letterpress to Doré's great, but unsatisfactory, work on "London," and who, I hope, will soon publish a biography of one who was his oldest and closest friend. Mr. Jerrold was, indeed, intellectually identified with most of Doré's work during the last twenty-seven years; for, he writes, "I discussed his ideas, his plans, and his speculations with him, and watched every step of their progress throughout the better part of his working life."

The Times remarks of the deceased painter: "The familiar figure of Gustave Doré will be missed in London next season. His fine face and showy style of dressing, his quick recognition of friends, and the animation of his gestures as he shook hands and plunged at once into the discussion of some topic connected with his art marked him out for observation wherever he went." "His showy style of dressing." What may that mean? He was perfectly modest, simple, and unpretending in his personal appearance; and, save that he wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour at his button-hole, as Frenchmen who are décorés are accustomed to do, there was nothing to distinguish him from the ordinary homme comme il faut.

Among his few intimates he was as joyous and frolicsome as a school-boy-and occasionally as wilful and obstinate. But in society he was grave, reserved, and had usually a timid, and often a melancholy mien. He was wont to come to England towards the close of the season, and frequent only a few great houses, such as those of Viscountess Combermere, of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and of Lady Holland. He was to be seen at a few garden parties, and at the "Sunday afternoons" at the Grosvenor Gallery. Into general society he rarely went. He preferred the company of his old friends-and, indeed, his inability to speak English with fluency debarred him from much intercourse with English people; to join his friends at quiet little dinners at Richmond or Greenwich, or to entertain them at his own hospitable board at the Bath Hotel, Piccadilly. He had a sitting-room on the first floor of that hostelry-a sitting-room with a large balcony, which was his delight. Thence, he used to say, he could always see "le grand spectacle," "the continuous unrolling of the most animated, the most varied, and the most picturesque panorama in the world." Gustave Doré as fully appreciated as did that Duke of Queensberry who was nick-named "Old Q." the glorious beauty of Piccadilly at the height of the season.

I have more to say about him; but of the many private tributes to his worth which have reached me none have touched me more than one from a distinguished Englishman who had known Doré for years, and whose concluding words I may venture to quote without violating les bienséances—"He was an excellent type of Frenchman; the best I have met; with broad views on various subjects, and a born gentleman." The character of Gustave Doré could scarcely be more tersely or more truly summed up.

The Times, reviewing Mr. Moncure Conway's recently published book on Emerson, quotes from it the following curious anecdote. It refers to the first meeting of the Bostonian Sage with the author of "Adam Bede":—

George Eliot was then Miss Evans, of Birdgrove, where Emerson's Essays were among her friends in loneliness. When Emerson had talked a few moments with her, he suddenly said, "What one book do you like best?" She instantly answered, "Rousseau's Confessions." He started, then said, "So do I; there is a point of sympathy between us."

But a day or two after the appearance of the review in question Mr. Moncure Conway writes to the Times to explain that he has been informed by one who was present that Emerson's question was not "What book do you like best?" but "What book do you find the most interesting?" To this she answered, "Rousseau's Confessions;" and he agreed with her, in the words cited above.

Mr. Moncure's explanation was needed, and sets a some-

what perplexing matter right. That earnest students of psychology, as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Marion Evans were, should find the "Confessions" of Jean Jacques Rousseau a deeply interesting book is reasonable enough. But that any person of high intellectual culture should like such a work seems almost to pass comprehension. Thus Suctonius, in the "Lives of the Twelve Casars," is continuously interesting; but few readers, I should say, like the manner or the matter of the chronicles of the crimes and the vices of the Casars. To the majority of right-thinking and healthy-minded people Rousseau's "Confessions" must be, I should say, a simply hateful book

Pepys' "Diary" and Swift's "Journal to Stella" strike you at once as being perfectly faithful pictures of the Heart of a Man. In a much higher degree you recognise sincerity and fidelity in every line of the "Confessions" of St. Augustine. But Jean Jacques trumpeted his "Confessions" from the housetops, and bade all the world mark what a naughty man he was, or pretended to be. Was he really "le fanfaron des vices qu'il n'avait pas"? Nobody, at this time of day, can tell:—not even Mr. John Morley, who knows much more about the "Ctizen of Geneva" ("Emile" and the "Curé Savoyard" are really books to like) than most folk do. With regard to Rousseau's sentimentality, there is little in the way of criticism to add to the old lines—

'Tis a pity a man of such exquisite feeling Should send all his brats to the Foundling, my dear,

The slight anecdotal perversion explained by Mr. Moncure Conway reminds me of a game called "Russian scandal," which we played last Christmastide at Rome. Do you know "Russian scandal"? It does not demand, as "Dumb Crambo" does, the exercise of pantomimic dexterity and ingenuity in guessing. It is a matter altogether of verbal repetition and memory. A party of, say, a dozen ladies and gentlemen sit in a circle; and the first player speaks, say (for example), the following sentence, which he has previously written down:—

Miss Marion Evans, better known as "George Eliot," the author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Janet's Repentance," and other works, told Ralph Waldo Emerson, in answer to his question as to the one book that she had found to be most interesting, that the "Confessions" of Jean Jacques Rousseau had interested her more than any book she knew. Emerson (who was a great friend of Carlyle, and also of Margaret Fuller) agreed with Miss Evans.

The second player has to repeat from memory the sentence to the third; the third to the fourth; and so on, until it has gone the entire round of the circle. But the deliverance of the last player must be taken down on paper, as he speaks, and compared with the normal written sentence. It will almost always be found that the sentence, in passing from mouth to mouth (and from mind to mind), has undergone the most astounding variations, distortions, omissions, and amplifications, and bears but the faintest resemblance to the original utterance. Thus, the last repetition might read thus:—

George Eliot told Sir Emerson Tennant, whom she met at Evans's, that she liked "Adam Bede" better than "English Traits"; but that the "Mill on the Floss" interested her more than Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Last Dying Speech and Confession," or even the Letters of Abelard and Héloïse, which were discovered at the Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. Sir Emerson Tennant suid that he agreed with Felix Holt, the Radical, who was a great friend of Carlisle, the Atheist.

"Russian Scandal" is the reductio-ad absurdum of English scandal, and French scandal, and scandal all the world over.

A correspondent in Ireland tells me that "Sweet and Knox," the authors of the wondrously funny book called "Texas Siftings," are not noms de plume, but the real names of two gentlemen who are indeed the editors and proprietors of the "Siftings," a journal published at Austin, Texas. Mr. Knox, my informant writes, hails from the County Antrim, and went out to the States as agent to a Sewing Machine Company, amassed some money, turned farmer, and afterwards bought the goodwill of a decayed newspaper, which, renovated under the name of "Texas Siftings," became so popular and so lucrative that he gave up his farm, and devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of the art of waggery. Mr. Sweet appears to have been long known as a humourist in the Southern States.

Meanwhile, the "Siftings" continue to be as droll as ever. Here is a clipping from a recent number—

HOT AND COLD.

"I don't believe you have the water of the right temperature. You must get a thermometer," said an Austin mother to the new coloured nurse.
"What am dat?"

"It is an instrument by which you can tell if the water is too hot or

"I kin tell dat ar without any instrument. Ef de chile turns blue, den the water am too cold, and ef hit turns red, den I knows dat the water am too hot."

With reference to the columns of the old (and delightful) Regent's Quadrant, a correspondent, "F. G. B.," Peterborough, tells me that some of the disestablished pillars were utilised in the construction of a bridge which carries the Great Northern Railway across the River Nene at Peterborough. Messrs. Fox and Henderson were the contractors, "and possibly," adds my correspondent, "they bought the lot."

Another courteous correspondent, "R. H. N.," informs me that a small portion of the columns from the Quadrant form the portico of Lord Hastings' seat at Melton Constable, in Norfolk. Students of "the History of Bits" might do well to note these two items of information on the margin of their Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London" (Cassell). In treating of Regent-street, Mr. Edward Walford mentions that the cast-iron columns of the old Quadrant were sixteen feet in height, exclusive of the granite plinths, and some two hundred and seventy in number. "The colonnades, however, in consequence of the darkness which they imparted to the shops, were removed in 1848."

A correspondent of the Times has made a notable discovery. He has found, while perusing a work called "Mémoires

d'Angleterre," written in French, and published at the Hague in 1698, that "a Mr. William Dockwra may fairly be credited with the discovery of the principle which Sir Rowland Hill has so successfully elaborated in our own days." The Penny Post, to wit. Mr. Dockwra, too, had organised a parcels post.

The Times correspondent would have gathered more information touching "a Mr. William Dockwra" had he turned to that "Old and New London," which I have just been quoting, and in Vol. II., page 209, of which the whole story of the luckless projector in question is narrated. It was Robert Murray, an upholsterer, who suggested the idea of a post from one part of London to another; and Murray's Post was afterwards assigned (1681) to William Dockwra or Docwra. By his regulations, letters not exceeding one pound in weight were to be charged one penny in the city and suburbs, and two-pence for any distance within a ten-mile radius.

The Penny Post was at first as vehemently opposed in the reign of Charles II. as Rowland Hill's scheme of Penny Postage was opposed by the Tories in the early days of the reign of Queen Victoria. Titus Oates denounced Dockwra's post as a Jesuit scheme, useful for transmitting Popish treason; and the City Fellowship porters tore down the placards inscribed "Penny Post letters taken in here" from the doors of the receiving-houses. But as the Penny Post soon became an extremely profitable enterprise, the Duke of York, to whom the revenues of the Post Office had been assigned by his Royal Brother, complained that his monopoly was being infringed by Dockwra, and the Court of King's Bench gave judgment that the new postal department must be absorbed by the Government. Dockwra, however, was appointed by the Duke Comptroller of the District Post-do you remember the dear old twopenny postman with his bell?and ten years after Dockwra's collapse one Povey unsuccessfully attempted to rival the Government with a Halfpenny

It seems tolerably clear that the late Sir Rowland Hill was not the *inventor*, in the strict sense of the term, either of the Penny postage or of the adhesive postage stamp. The merit of the first invention must be divided between Murray, the upholsterer, and Dockwra, his assignee. Anent the invention of the adhesive stamp, a pamphlet has recently been published, but I have not yet had time to read it. In any case, it is acknowledged that Rowland Hill was a wonderfully clever, clear-headed, and energetic assimilator and organiser; and it is almost beyond dispute that but for his unwearied exertions his magnificent plan of Cheap Postage would not have been carried A.D. 1840. Whoever discovered the adhesive stamp, the discovery has socially revolutionised the world. The author of the perforated stamp is, on the other hand, well known, and has been nationally rewarded.

But here, by an odd coincidence, is a correspondent signing himself "a Lover of Useful Knowledge," who asks me to tell him something about the "Mulready" postal envelopes and the probable value of a clean and unmarked specimen. I can only inform him, in reply, that the eminent printers, Messrs. Clowes, of Duke-street, Blackfriars-road, were the firm who undertook the contract for supplying the fantastic envelopes, for which the design had been made by William Mulready, R.A. According to the Mirror (Limbird's Mirror), Messrs. Clowes had arranged to supply the envelopes at the rate of half a million a day; but the design was distasteful to the public; and the envelopes were speedily recalled.

I have not the remotest idea of the value of a Mulready envelope "clean and unmarked." I do not collect that class of curiosities. But much more valuable, perhaps, would be a copy of the caricature envelope which John Leech drew in ridicule of the Mulready vignette. Leech literally laughed the Government envelope into extinction. Analogously, a grim etching by George Cruikshank contributed to shame authority from the practice of hanging the forgers and utterers of one-pound notes. The People called Quakers (I am sorry to learn from lately published statistics that the members of the Society of Friends are rather diminishing than increasing in numbers) were likewise gloriously instrumental in staying the hangman's hand in the matter of forgery.

An American friend good-naturedly suggests to me that Americans (he italicises the word) do not call a flight of stairs a "stoop," but that the New Yorkers give the latter name to the front door-step. But are not door-steps, stairs? The "steps of the Capitol" are a "staircase." It would be ungracious, however, to be casuistical in this regard. "Stoop," clearly a word inherited by Manhattan from her New Netherlands ancestors, is not applied to a flight of stairs inside a house. But, turning to Professor Schele de Vere's "Americanisms; or, the English of the New World," I find, under the head of "stoop" (p. 89)—

The good burghers (of New Amsterdam) loved to sit on their stoeps (seats) smoking their pipes in peace and "lordly silence," and having wife and children by the "stoep bancke" by their side. The custom was pleasant, and well adapted to the climate, and hence spread all over the country (these italics are mine). In Canada the word is often written "stoup," and in the West occasionally "stowp," but probably more from inattention than any purpose to naturalise it by a change of form.

There are no "Playhouses" this week, owing to the crowded state of our columns. Nor, indeed, is there much in the theatrical news of the week calling for comment. At the Gaiety this instant Saturday takes place, under illustrious patronage, a special matinée performance for the benefit of Lady Strangford's Hospital Fund. The entertainments are "Married Life" and "Uncle's Will," in which Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, a new aspirant for dramatic honours, makes his first appearance on the stage. The performance will be a remarkable one, including as it does such comedians as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Miss E. Farren, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. David James, and Mr. E. Terry. G. A. S.

THE SILVER WEDDING AT BERLIN: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SITTING-ROOM OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY IN THE CROWN PRINCE'S PALACE AT BERLIN.



STUDIO OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY IN THE CROWN PRINCE'S PALACE AT BERLIN.



THE SILVER WEDDING AT BERLIN.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, Frederick William, and the Crown Princess Victoria, who is also Princess Royal of Great Britain, was to have been celebrated at Berlin, on the 25th ult., with an elaborate and appropriate series of Court festivities. These were unfortunately interrupted by the death of the aged Prince Charles of Prussia, uncle to the Imperial Crown Prince; and our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who had gone to Berlin for the occasion of the "Silver Wedding"—as the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding is called in Germany—could not therefore find so much to do as we had hoped, for the gratification of readers of this Journal; but everything that relates to the beloved and honoured eldest daughter of our Queen, and to her very happy domestic relations at the Imperial Court of Berlin, is of great interest to the people of England. Our Special Artist, relying on the kindness he had experienced upon former occasions, therefore obtained permission to make a few Sketches of the interior of the apartments usually occupied by her Imperial and Royal Highness, in the Palace inhabited by the Crown Prince and Princess at Berlin.

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The Palace of the Crown Prince is situated between the "Schloss," or old Royal Palace of the Kings of Prussia, and the present Emperor's Palace, with some intervening gardens and buildings, on the south side of the grand avenue called "Unter den Linden." On the east side of the Crown Prince's Palace stands the Hôtel de Russie, beyond which the Unter den Linden terminates in a bridge over a branch of the river Spree, with the old Schloss, the Domkirche or Cathedral, and the Museum, on the farther side of the river. The Crown Prince's Palace, on its west side, is close to a narrow street called the Oberwall, which marks the line of the old city rampart; and this narrow street is crossed by an arch with a large room built over it, connecting the main building of the Palace with a detached wing, occupied exclusively by the Crown Princess. The room built over the arch is her private sitting-room; and the uext room, near the corner of the detached building, is the studio where her Imperial and Royal Highness practises art, as is well known, with a high degree of taste and skill. This room, the interior of which is shown in our Artist's Sketch, has windows on the north side, towards Unter den Linden, and so arranged that a top light can be got for the models; which, as all artists know, is best adapted for the artist to work by. The Crown Princess prefers oil colours, but water colour is equally familiar to her hand. She painted a picture in this medium at the Crimcan War time for a fund g

The private sitting-room of her Imperial and Royal Highness, in which she appears seated, with three of her children standing before her, is built, as we have said, over the arch that connects the main building of the Crown Prince's Palace with the detached west wing across the Oberwall. It is a room approaching the dimensions which might entitle it to be called a hall. On the ceiling are two dates introduced into the ornaments. The first is 1858, the year of her marriage, and consequently of her coming to live in this Palace; the second is 1867, the year in which this room was arranged and fitted up for her use. At the east end over the cornice is a scroll, within which is a shield, with the Black Eagle of the Prussian arms, appertaining to the Crown Prince her husband. At the other end is a similar shield, with the arms of the Crown Princess herself. On the south side, in an ornamental panel, above the cornice, are the words "Nulla dies sine linea"; opposite which is another panel, containing "In Sapientia Felicitas." The View of this room given by our Artist shows the east end, with two Ionic columns, under which are doors communicating to the right and left with the principal portions of the Palace. To the left of this View is the writing-table of the Princess, apon which are miniatures of Prince Albert and the Crown Prince. In one corner, which the perspective of the View does not allow to be seen, is a portrait of the Princess's son who died; the frame is surrounded by fresh green leaves, which are constantly renewed, and before it is a vase, with tresh flowers. The windows are quaintly glazed with bits of old coloured glass, containing figures, shields, and heraldic bearings, each of them, no doubt, having reference to the reigning family of the Hohenzollern, or to the Royal family of Great Britain.

The Silver Wedding, on Thursday last week, though deprived of some of its intended festivities, the grand procession of historical pageants through the state apartments of the old Palace (representing the principal figures at former nuptials of the Royal Family) being deferred to the 8th inst., was attended with many gratifying incidents. Early in the forence, the Crown Prince and Princess received the personal congratulations of their household—including Marshal von Moltke and General von Blumenthal, as having been formerly attached to his Imperial Highness—and those of the members of the Royal Family, of the princely guests at Berlin, and of the Ambassadors and special Envoys of foreign Sovereigns. Among the first to offer their congratulations were the aged Emperor and Empress. It seems that in strict etiquette the younger pair should have repaired to the palace to receive them, and were actually preparing to do so when their Majesties arrived, and anticipated their intention—an act of kindness which was all the more touching as her Majesty is in very feeble health, and had to be carried up the stairs of her son's palace. Soon afterwards the Crown Prince and Princess received all the persons belonging to the Royal Household and others at Berlin who were present at the wedding in London in 1858. At a quarter to eleven the British Ambassador and Lady Ampthill, together with Lord Sackville and General Du Plat, specially sent by the Queen, and Sir Howard Elphinstone, representing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, presented their congratulations. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Director of the South Ken-

sington Museum, also offered his congratulations. At eleven the Crown Prince and Princess, with the two youngest Princesses, paid a short return visit to their Imperial parents. During a short drive between the two Palaces, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the crowd which filled the streets and squares from the Schloss to Frederick the Great's statue. At half-past eleven the Royal relatives and guests began to arrive in their state carriages, including the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Grand Dukes and Duchesses of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Strelitz; the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Emperor's sister; the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the two Princesses; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; and a number of Princes and Princesses of Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, Meiningen, Coburg, Anhalt, Gotha, and Hohenzollern. Young Prince William, the Crown Prince's eldest son, and Princess Victoria arrived in a great gala carriage, with six horses and jockeys: the young couple were greatly-cheered. Punctually at twelve the Emperor arrived again. The formal reception lasted nearly an hour. The vestibule and reception-rooms were richly decorated with hothouse plants and silver palm-leaves. The Crown Princess, who had put off her mourning for the day, wore a pearl-grey silk dress with old point lace. The ladies were all dressed in grey colours, and carried large bouquets. The gentlemen were in full uniform, with decorations and broad ribbons of orders. At one o'clock the diplomatic representatives of Belgium, the Netherlands, Roumania, Wurtemberg, Spain, Turkey, Persia, and Japan arrived. The King of the Belgians was specially represented by Count D'Oltremont. At five in the afternoon all the Royal personages again assembled at the Emperor's Palace at dinner, about fifty covers being laid, while their suites dined together at the Schloss. In the evening special performances took place at both the Royal Theatres.

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The collection of Silver Wedding gifts, presented to their Imperial and Royal Highnesses upon this interesting occasion, may furnish subjects for our Illustrations in the next week's publication. Her Majesty Queen Victoria sent a fine marble statue of herself, by Mr. Boehm, R.A. The brothers and sisters of the Crown Princess sent her a copy, by Mr. Müller, of Copley's painting of the daughters of George III., which is in Buckingham Palace. The members of the household of the Crown Prince and Princess gave a magnificent grand piano, of Berlin manufacture, by Sechstein, decorated in the Louis Quinze style, but with panel-pictures of Windsor, Balmoral, Berlin, Potsdam, the Riviera, and other scenes associated with the joint lives of their Imperial Highnesses. The Crown Prince gave his wife a noble Vandyke portrait of an old grandee; while she presented to her husband a very beautiful marble bust of herself, by Professor Begas, of Berlin, a sculptor of high repute. The ten leading cities and towns of Prussia combined to present to their Imperial Highnesses a magnificent set of dining-room furniture. Large sums were subscribed for the benefit of hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions of which the Crown Princess is patroness, and for the building of an English Church at Berlin.

ON DUTY.

One of the aged veterans of the British Army, ordinarily residing in the Royal Military College at Chelsea, whose pensioners' uniform he wears, may be supposed to have got leave of absence from that establishment, to visit a son or daughter in the country; and he seems to be attending the Sunday morning service in the village church, accompanied by his little grandchild. This is a situation of considerable interest to the meditative observer, who cannot fail to regard with approval the devout seriousness of the old soldier's countenance and manner, and his carefulness to instruct the little one in the proper way of holding the Prayer-book or Bible, while listening to its sacred text read by the officiating clergyman. It is strictly as a matter of duty, and because he thinks it "right and meet so to do," that our venerable friend assiduously performs his own part in the functions of public worship, and superintends the half-unconscious action of the child, who can scarcely yet read, but who may be able to repeat some words of the prescribed congregational responses. The good old man's example, and the felt influence of his own spirit of religious sincerity, may possibly have a salutary effect hereatter, in future remembrance, upon the mind of this rather sleepy infant, so that the lesson of church attendance may not be altogether thrown away. Whatever is so honestly done, "on duty," is likely, in the end, to be done for good.

THE COMEDY OF "COMRADES."

The Court, under the direction of Mr. John Clayton, has become one of the most popular of our comedy theatres. Here Mr. Godfrey's bright play, "The Parvenu," has a worthy successor in "Comrades," by Mr. Brandon Thomas and Mr. B. C. Stephenson. It is a clever company Mr. Clayton has gathered round him to enact the story of the half-brothers (the one legitimate and the other supposed at first to be illegitimate) in "Comrades." Unaware of their relationship, and brought together only by the tie of friendship under the roof of General Sir George Dexter's country house, Arthur Dexter and Captain Darleigh, the young comrades in question, both fall in love with Lady Constance. Friendship is sundered when Arthur Dexter becomes aware of Captain Darleigh's attachment; though the Captain feels bound in honour to crush his love for Lady Constance when he gets an inkling of his presumed relationship to his courtly host. How the comrades are off to the war, and make up their differences in mutual acts of bravery, and the piece is brought to a joyous ending, should be found out by a visit to the Court. The acting is of rare excellence. A true portrait of a grizzled officer who has won his K.C.B. by hard fighting is presented by Mr. Clayton as Sir George Dexter; and there is no better character actor on the English stage than Mr. Mackintosh, the faithful old military servant of the General. The chief strength of "Comrades" rests in Mr. Charles Coghlan's quiet yet powerful personation of the part of Captain Darleigh. Especially admirable, likewise, is the charming grace—the refined grace of an English gentlewoman—shown by Miss Marion Terry as Lady Constance. Bright intelligence and rare promise characterise Mr. G. D. Boucicault (the clever son of Mr. Dion Boucicault) in the rôle of Arthur Dexter. All good in their several ways are Miss Carlotta Addison as Lady Dexter, and also Miss Erskine, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and a remarkably chirpy justified our Artist in including him in the page of vivid portraits from "Comrades."

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening—Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair—a paper was read by Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford Lovett on "Route Surveys in the Elbuz Mountains of North Persia." The chairman announced that Mr. Leigh Smith had presented £1000 to the society in recognition of the interest taken in his Polar Expedition, his experiences in which he had promised to recount at the next meeting.

MUSIC.

The popular concert of last Saturday afternoon was rendered special by being exclusively devoted to a selection of music by Mozart, in celebration of the anniversary of his birth (in 1756). Of course a single selection could give no idea of the marvellous productiveness and versatility of the great composer, who lived but from Jan. 27, 1756, to Dec. 5, 1791—yet left upwards of six hundred completed works in all styles, and nearly half as many begun but not finished. Saturday's programme included the beautiful clarinet quintet in A major, the string quartet in D minor, the fantasia and sonata in C minor, a duet sonata in D major for piano and violin, and two vocal pieces. The clarinet part was exquisitely played by Mr. Lazarus, in association with Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Holländer, and Signor Piatti, these four last-named artists having given full effect to the quartet. Mr. Hallé was the solo pianist, and Madame Néruda the leading violinist, their refined playing of the duet sonata having been one of the features of the day. The vocal pieces were an air from the early opera, "Lucia Silla," and "Voi che sapete" both charmingly sung by Miss Santley.

The first concert of the new series of Mr. Henry Holmes's

The first concert of the new series of Mr. Henry Holmes's Musical Evenings—at the Royal Academy of Music—was given last week, and included the earliest hearing in this country of Herr Brahms's new string quintet. This recent production of the composer immediately followed his pianoforte trio, which was introduced at last week's Monday Popular Concert, and duly commented on by us. The trio is classed as op. 87, and the quintet as op. 88. The works are so much alike as to absence of interest either in the themes or their treatment, that the same remarks would apply to either. Persistent labour and strained effort are predominant in both, and the only good that can result from the hearing of such products of mere technical cleverness is the enhanced estimation of the music of the great masters of the past, which must be felt by all who are capable of appreciating them, and are not bewildered in the fogs and mists of the present German school. The quintet was excellently played by Mr. H. Holmes, Mr. W. F. Parker, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. W. H. Hill, and Mr. E. Howell; and it served to increase, by contrast, the effect of the other pieces in the programme; Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, for pianoforte and violin, well rendered by Madame Haas and Mr. H. Holmes; and a string quartet by Mozart.

The first evening London ballad concert of the year was given last week, and included (besides other pieces) a plentiful selection of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's popular songs, including "The Lost Chord," rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling; "Love is a plaintive song" and "Orpheus with his lute," by Miss M. Davies; "The Distant Shore" and "Sweethearts," by Mr. E. Lloyd; "A Life that lives for you," by Mr. Maybrick; "King Henry's some," by Mr. B. Foote; and part-songs by the South London Choral Association. As at previous concerts, an agreeable variety was given to the vocal music by the performance of brilliant violin and pianoforte solos, respectively, by Madame Norman-Nèruda and Madame Sophie Menter.

The second concert of Mr. Willing's recently instituted choir took place on Tuesday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given; the principal solo singers having been Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. The last-named gentleman, soon after the opening of the oratorio, was compelled, by severe hoarseness, to relinquish the music of the prophet to Mr. J. Sauvage, who did good service in the emergency. The subordinate solo parts were rendered by Misses Coward and Rosse, Mr. A. James, and Mr. C. Henry. Mr. Willing conducted. At the next concert—on March 20—"The Messiah" will be performed.

The Bach Choir (directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt) gave

The Bach Choir (directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt) gave the first of three subscription concerts at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, Dr. Stainer conducting, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Goldschmidt. The programme comprised unaccompanied vocal music by ancient and modern composers, interspersed by solo violin performances by Madame Norman-Néruda. Our comments must be reserved for next week.

Mr. Sims Reeves has announced a morning concert, to take place at St. James's Hall on Feb. 20, the programme comprising the names of himself and other eminent vocalists, and recitations by Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. J. L. Toole.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir—reorganised, with Mr. Randegger as conductor—will give three evening concerts at St. James's Hall, on Feb. 22, May 31, and June 28, and one afternoon performance on April 14.

Herr von Flotow, whose death took place last week, will scarcely be remembered by any of his many operas excepting "Martha," which has long been, and will probably continue to be, popular at our Italian opera establishments. This, his best work, will always please, by its fresh and genial melodic style rather than by any high constructive powers. Among his other operas were "Alma," "Stradella," and "L'Ombre," all which have been given in London, but with small success. Flotow is said to have left an unfinished opera and other pieces.

Signor Monari-Rocca—well known as an operatic and concert singer—gave, on Tuesday evening, a "Preliminary Cosmopolitan Ballad and Instrumental Concert," at Steinway Hall. Signor Monari-Rocca's concert scheme includes performances of vocal music in seven different languages.

Mr. Henry Gudsby's dramatic cantata, "The Lord of the Isles," will be given on Monday evening by the Brixton Choral and Orchestral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare.

Major Palliser read a paper by Sir Samuel Baker on Cyprus as a strategical position at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday week.

Mr. Chillingham Hunt, who appeared with distinct success recently at St. James's Hall, will during the forthcoming season sustain 150 different characters.

The Rev. Edward Ker Gray's annual appeal to the public for donations to provide the poor children who are admitted to the Drury Lane pantomime with refreshments will, it is to be hoped, meet with a liberal response.

Miss Elaine Verner (late of the Lyceum Theatre) gave a dramatic recital at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme, a varied one, included scenes from The Hunchback, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It, and The Lady of Lyons. Miss Verner was well supported, and achieved a great success, her impersonations being sympathetically rendered.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, an actor who was seen only in small parts in this country, but was recognised as a comedian of considerable promise, has scored a conspicuous success in the United States. He appeared the other day at the Union Square Theatre, New York, as the Baron de Chevrial, in "A Parisian Romance," and the impersonation is pronounced by all the leading papers to be a wholly admirable one. Mr. Mansfield's performance is, indeed, the chief attraction of the play, and he is nightly honoured with several recalls. This young actor, it may be noted, is the son of the famous singer, Madame Rudersdorff.



MAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE PROPOSED MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The important advance in securities which accumulated during last week is now being to some extent lost as the result of the Ministerial crisis in France, but up to the time of writing the Ministerial crisis in France, but up to the time of writing the effect upon other than French securities cannot be regarded as great, much less serious. Yet the crisis is watched with very keen interest in all the European markets. By the time these lines are read, much that is now apparently pending may be unlikely or realised, but a general election is by many thought to be desirable if not imminent, and that would mean the yielding up of France to several weeks of political agitation and rancour, such as must at times quite dismay the quieter and simpler rentiers of the French provinces. Such excitement would check business, and in many cases compel realisations of stock; and in the French provinces. Such excitement would check business, and in many cases compel realisations of stock; and in the present repleted condition of the large companies and firms but little assistance could be given by those who usually attempt to cope with currents which threaten the general welfare. In that case assistance from abroad, and from London especially, would have to be obtained at any cost. This market is keeping this well in view. At present we are in the first stage, which is favourable to the French houses accumulating balances with us against anything which may happen. The balances with us against anything which may happen. The strain upon us would begin on these accumulations being transferred to France. It is an aggravation of the present position that, what with the financial collapse of a year ago and the recent failure of the wine and food crops, the people

in the towns and provinces are just now exceptionally poor. It is a further difficulty that the vast additions to the national debt of France, consequent mainly upon the France-German war, have returned home after having for a time been domiciled in London and other markets. To this is due the really great depression in the price of French Rentes. The amount of the debt is not stated in France after our plan, the rente, or annual interest, being alone recorded; but if capitalised after our manner the total is not less than £1,000,000,000, or about one fourth more than our own. The present price of the Three per Cent Rentes is under the experience of the past three years, while our Three per Cents, in spite of a still more conspicuous failure of agriculturists, have been higher during the past three years than they have been signed before the still more conspicuous failure of agriculturists, have been higher during the past three years than they have been since before the Crimean war. In the new Ministry, it may be that M. Léon Say may have the charge of the portfolio of Finance. In that case, if the Government be otherwise fairly strong, we should look for something masterly in regard to Government finance, both as to the management of the debt and the charges upon revenue. Such a result would be welcome to the more important leaders of the commercial and financial world of France, and would inspire confidence abroad. There is also a belief in some quarters that with the demise of the late Ministry the worrying colonial policy of France may come to an end—a change which would make Egyptian affairs still clearer than they are. clearer than they are.

The reduction in the Bank rate to 4 per cent last week was so completely in accordance with the prevalent views of the market that the new standard has been accepted all round. The banks have lowered their deposit rates from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent, and the discount houses now give $3\frac{1}{2}$ for deposits withdrawable without notice, and $3\frac{3}{2}$ if with notice of seven days. These changes are in favour of 4 per cent stocks of high character, and a nearly general recovery has taken place in Colonial Government bonds. An early decline to $3\frac{1}{2}$, or even 3, is now talked of; but the French political crisis will very likely control the course under that head. Another monetary event affecting many readers of this paper is the notification by the Secretary of State for India that the rate of exchange for the year 1883-4 is to be taken at 1s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., which is a for the year 1883-4 is to be taken at 1s. 74d, which is a decline of 1 per cent. This is in curious contrast with the Stock Exchange rule, that in all Stock Exchange transactions, including accrued interest on short-term bonds, the rate should be taken at 2s.

canadian Pacific Railway shares have to the extent of 55,000,000 dols. been "listed" on the New York Stock Exchange, and in due time we may expect to have them quoted in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, as in all these centres there are capitalists who are taking part in the construction of this railway. The whole work is to be out of hand by 1886, and then it is expected that capital stock will remain unissued to the extent of 10,000,000 dols., and as there are now, after allowing for bonds to be redeemed, about 17,000,000 acres of land yet to be disposed of, there is every prospect of the pioneer shareholders not only getting dividends, but of ultimately coming in for a reversion of great value. By the company's constitution, the directors have authority to pay during construction 5 per cent dividends, and they may use the proceeds of land sales in aid of traffic receipts for that purpose.

T. S.

Mr. Edmond O'Donovan (whose portrait we gave last week), lately the Special Correspondent of the Daily News at Merv, gave an address on Tuesday, at the Society of Arts, Johnstreet, Adelphi upon the subject of Life Among the Turcoman Nomads. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel J. U. Batangan, Chumping, P. F. Bateman-Champion, R.E.

The Lord Mayor has started a fund for the relief of the The Lord Mayor has started a fund for the rener of the destitution in the island of Lewis, in Scotland, caused by the failure of the potato crop and the effects of a gale which destroyed from one half to three fourths of the corn crop. The normalistion of the island is close upon 26,000. The trustees of population of the island is close upon 26,000. The trustees of the late Sir J. Matheson have contributed £1000 to the fund.

A special performance of the "School for Scandal" given at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday week for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney. The cast included Miss Rosa Kenney as Lady Teazle, Mr. C. H. Kenney as Careless, and Miss Vane Featherstone (a débutante) as Maria. Strength was given to the performance by Mr. John Maclean as Sir Peter, Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Hermann Vezin as Joseph, and Mr. Henry Neville as Charles Surface. An address written for the occasion by Mr. H. S. Leigh was spoken by Mr. Fernandez.

A severe gale swept over a great part of the country during Thursday night, but was especially violent in Lancashire and North Wales. At Oldham the coping-stone of a mill fell, smashing the roof and killing two girls. Four men were washed out of the New Brighton life-boat, and one was drowned. Great damage is reported to have been done in different districts by the gale of Saturday. In London, the gable-end of a new house at Battersea fell in, injuring six persons. Snow fell heavily in the north of England and in Wales. Numerous disasters at sea are reported with loss of life. One of the most serious is the wreck of the steamer Agnes Jack, off the Glamorganshire coast, on Monday, the whole of the crew, some A severe gale swept over a great part of the country during the most serious is the wreck of the steamer Agnes Jack, off the Glamorganshire coast, on Monday, the whole of the crew, some twenty in number, being drowned. Several of the crew of the Mumbles life-boat were drowned on going off to the aid of a German barque. The barque Plassey, from Demerara, was wrecked on Monday morning off Sandgate, the crew being rescued by the rocket apparatus. The heavy rains which accompanied the gales in some parts of the country caused serious floods and landslips.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Up to Saturday the political situation remained in statu quo, with, perhaps, an aggravation of disagreement in the Cabinet on the question of the expulsion of the Princes. On Saturday Admiral Jauréguiberry resigned. On Sunday M. Duclerc and all his colleagues resigned, and a Ministerial crisis was opened. President Grévy called up M. Jules Ferry to form a Cabinet. M. Ferry refused. Finally, the resignations of M. Duclerc, of General Billot, and of Admiral Jauréguiberry were accepted; the rest of the Ministers withdrew their resignations, M. Fallières consenting to accept the Presidency of the Council; and accordingly on Monday, the day fixed for the important debate on the Pretenders, the Government was represented by a mutilated Cabinet, minus a Minister of War, a Minister of Marine, and a Minister of Foreign Affairs. This truncated Cabinet demanded the immediate opening of the debate. The Right protested vehemently, but in vain. A Ministerial crisis begun and ended so strangely is certainly a novelty in Parliamentary régime. But of late people tainly a novelty in Parliamentary régime. But of late people have become so accustomed to strange events in polities that a Fallières Ministry does not cause extraordinary

astonishment.

On Monday, then, after an interpellation of M. Janvier de la Motte, the great debate began in conditions that may be truly called abnormal. The speakers for and against the various projects of expulsion were the Comte de Mun, MM. Ribot, Floquet and Viette. This afternoon the debate was adjourned owing to M. Fallières being taken ill while replying to a speech by M. Léon Renault.

Meanwhile, Prince Napoleon is being detained in the Conciergerie without explanations. The magistrate from time to time hears a witness or searches a trunk in the hope of discovering traces of a plot, but hitherto his efforts have been vain. The journalists are more successful. They have discovered this

The journalists are more successful. They have discovered this week that the Comte de Chambord has landed at Marseilles, that the cellars of the Faubourg St. Germain are full of arms and ammunition, and that the great bankers are plotting the ruin of the Republic. All this doubtless seems very terrible, especially at a distance. Here at Paris terror is upt to be nipped in the bud by persiftage and chaff. Besides, this new reign of terror has now lasted so long—a whole fortnight—that we have heave necessary to give the standard of the results of the standard of the results that we have become accustomed to it. And then we know that the discovery of plots is simply a question of amour propre between zealous journalists.

On the whole, the past week has been thoroughly Parisian. With the fine sunny weather that we are now enjoying, the city looks levely. The Agricultural and Cattle Show at the city looks lovely. The Agricultural and Cattle Show at the Palais de l'Industrie has brought a picturesque sprinkling of provincials and rustics to the capital. The usual average of new journals has been maintained, and the bellicose reputation of the Parisians has been vindicated by MM. Scholl and Fontaine and MM. Octave Mirbeau and Paul Déroulède, who have spilt their blood in the forest of Saint-Germain according to the rules of loyal combat. MM. Fontaine and Déroulède received sword wounds of no great gravity.

Yesterday evening the British Chamber of Commerce here held its tenth annual dinner at the Hôtel Continental, Mr. William Crawford in the chair et al.

William Crawford in the chair.

In the theatrical world the chronicler has to record the In the theatrical world the chronicler has to record the annual reappearance and equally annual success of Madame Judic at the Variétés in "Mam'zelle Nitouche." At the Nouveautés, an operetta, "Droit d'aînesse," of a new composer, M. Francis Chassaigne, has been produced with fair success. In the way of new books, two serious, very serious, works have appeared—one by M. Léon Say on the finances of the Republic, the other by M. Jules Simon, entitled "Dieu, Patrie, Liberté." M. Jules Simon examines in this work, from the point of view of a Conservative Republican, the great social, religious, and educational questions which have sprung up in France within the past five years. T. C.

The King of Spain has conferred upon the Queen of Greece the Order of Marie Louise; and the Emperor of Austria has made King Alfonso a Colonel of the 94th Regiment of Infantry.—The marriage of the Infanta Paz with Prince Louis of Bavaria is fixed for April.

The Municipality of Rome gave a lunch on Sunday in the Baths of Caracalla in honour of the Italian and foreign artists now visiting the Fine-Arts Exhibition. About 1200 persons were present.—A fire broke out in the Sforza Cesarini Palace in Rome yesterday week. Some of the family archives of the Duke of Sforza were destroyed.

The First Chamber of the Netherlands States-General has adopted, by 21 votes to 18, the bill for works of improvement at the mouth of the Meuse.

It is announced from Brussels that the King of the Belgians is again indisposed and obliged to keep his room.

As recorded in another column, the Silver Wedding of the German Crown Prince and the Princess Royal was on Thursday week celebrated in Berlin. The Emperor and Empress gave a dinner at the palace on Sunday. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Christian. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Berlin on Sunday evening for St. Petersburg; where they arrived on Tuesday, being met at the station by the Emperor and Empress, and proceeding with them to the Winter Palace.—The Grand Duke Nicholas left Berlin on Saturday for Stuttgart. Princess Bismarck has been decorated by the Shah of Persia with the Order of the Sun. of Persia with the Order of the Sun.

The Empress of Austria and the Princess Valerie, both in the best of health, arrived in Vienna on Sunday, after spend-ing the past four months in Hungary. Her Majesty comes to attend the Court festivities.

The Khedive has issued a decree prolonging the powers of the International Tribunals till Feb. 1, 1884.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Washington yesterday week, from Charleston. The Marquis visited President Arthur, and was afterwards conducted over the White House and the State Department. Lord Lorne dines to-night with the Hon. Sackville West, the British Minister, to-morrow night with Dresident Arthur and with Conceal Silvery and the State Department. Lord Lorne dines to-night with the Hon. Sackville West, the British Minister, to-morrow night with President Arthur, and with General Sherman on Sunday. On Saturday he visited the House of Representatives and the Senate, and listened to a discussion on the Tariff Bill; and in the evening he dined with the President and a distinguished company. His Excellency arrived at New York on Tuesday, and started in the evening for Montreal. The Marquis of Lorne has been re-elected Commodore of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.—The British Columbian Parliament was opened last Saturday. On a motion for adjournment the was opened last Saturday. On a motion for adjournment the Government was defeated by 16 votes against 8. The question which gave rise to the motion was entirely of a local character. The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Hon. Mr. Robson, Provincial Sceretary; Hon. Mr. Davie, Attorney-General; Hon. Mr. Drake, President of the Council.

A dinner was given at New York on Monday night in honour of Sir E. M. Archibald, the British Consul-General,

on the occasion of his retirement from his post, after occupying

it twenty-five years. More than two hundred persons were present, and Mr. Evarts presided.

The Legislative Council at Cape Town has, by 12 votes to 4, passed a resolution in favour of the repeal of the annexation of Basutoland. The Upper Chamber has also decided in favour of the abandonment of Basutoland.

A Reuter's telegram from Durban on Wednesday states that Cetewayo has been reinstated at Ulundi as King of Zululand, and that 5000 Zulus were present at the ceremony. Sir Theophilus Shepstone read to Cetewayo the conditions of his restantion. Many chiefs expressed great dissatisfication with restoration. Many chiefs expressed great dissatisfaction with

The official Gazette of Victoria, Australia, on Tuesday published an announcement of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly in consequence of the Ministry having complained to the Governor of persistent covert obstruction.

The bill inscribing the New South Wales stock in London has been passed.—The match between the English cricketers, under the captaincy of the Hon. Ivo Bligh, and the Australian team at Sydney, was concluded on Tuesday, and resulted in a victory for the English Eleven by sixty-nine runs. The weather was unfavourable.—Twenty-two miners perished in the disaster that occurred on the 12th ult. at Creswick, Australia, when forty-one men were entombed.

Intelligence from Live convenees that Clerkyll Leleice.

Intelligence from Lima announces that General Iglesias has been elected President of Peru.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.

By the almost sudden death of this eminent artist at the age of fifty-one, France has prematurely lost another of her most gifted sons. Gustave Dore was born at Strasburg, in January, 1832. He went to Paris in 1845 to complete his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne. When only sixteen years of age he contributed humorous sketches to the Journal pour Rive. Many of his early drawings by the ways, are conjectures of that of his early drawings, by-the-way, are caricatures of that English people towards whom he afterwards became so friendly, Yet curious misapprehensions, and a want of observation, not uncommon in the French, seemed always to characterise his representations of everything English. His "London," for instance, is perhaps his weakest performance; and even his illustrations of Tennyson and other English authors are wanting in true sympathy. The works he contributed to the ing in true sympathy. The works he contributed to the exhibitions at the Salon from 1849 to 1853 attracted some attention, but it was not till 1857 that he obtained an Honourable Mention for a landscape and a painting of the "Battle of Inkernan." He continued throughout his career to exhibit Inkerman." He continued throughout his career to exhibit at the Salon landscapes and figure pictures, nearly always of very ambitious character; but he never won among the artists and more severely critical public of his own country the estimation as a painter that he has largely obtained in this. Meanwhile, however, his reputation as an illustrator increased rapidly on both sides of the Channel, particularly with his illustrations of Rabelais, the "Wandering Jew," the "Contes Drôlatiques" of Balzac, the "Contes de Perrault," and other works. And subsequently he achieved world-wide renown by his illustrations of Dante's "Divina Commedia," "Don Quixote," "Orlando Furioso," the Bible, and other works. He contemplated the illustration of Shakspeare, but was not spared to complete the gigantic task. As a sculptor, also, Doré evinced very considerable skill in the great Bacchanalian vase shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The vast and crowded canvases at the Doré Gallery, in Bond-street, vast and crowded canvases at the Doré Gallery, in Bond-street, vast and crowded canvases at the Dore Gallery, in Bond-street, are too familiar to require enumeration or description. The popularity of these works and the engravings from them with the British public, and particularly the religious section of that public, is explained by their subjects, their grandiose and sensational treatment, and perhaps we should add by the absence of really original or recondite qualities either in conception or technicalities. It is less by these than by his book illustrations that the artist's reputation will live. Of the illustrations that the artist's reputation will live. Of the illustrations, those especially which deal with the grotesque, the weird, the romantic, the stupendous, the dramatic in nature or art, evince genius hardly to be matched for fertility

The funeral of Gustave Doré, in Père la Chaise Cemetery, on Thursday week, was attended by several distinguished French literary men, and M. Alexandre Dumas pronounced an oration over his grave. A detachment of soldiers rendered military honours, as the deceased was an officer of the Legion of Henry

Our Portrait of Gustave Doré is from a photograph by

Nadar, of Paris.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The difficulties that were encountered last autumn in furnishing needed assistance, by the "Emergency Men," to farmers and landowners in some districts under the ban of the Irish and landowners in some districts under the ban of the Irish Land League, cannot yet have been forgotten, though a much more tolerable state of affairs has begun to prevail. It was mentioned at the time that, in some instances, where the terror of the agrarian conspiracy forbade the hiring of carts and horses, to remove "boycotted" farm produce and other goods for sale, the expedient of bringing a steam tractionengine upon the roads was more than once tried, by way of showing, as our Prime Minister has said, "that the resources of civilisation were not yet exhausted." An incident of this remarkably novel feature in Irish agricultural traffic was seen and sketched by our Artist on the road to the Thurles railway station, whence the goods were to be sent on to Dublin by the next whence the goods were to be sent on to Dublin by the next ordinary train on that line. We hope and trust that, before next harvest-time, the senseless and unprincipled war against rents, now that they are regulated and settled by law upon equitable terms, will have been entirely discontinued; and that all classes of the Irish people will live at peace with one another.

The present concern of Government in Ireland is to

proceed with the discovery and prosecution of those more heinous and villanous criminals who have been engaged in the horrible assassination plots of the past twelvemonth. On Saturday last, at the Dublin Police Court, the examination was resumed in the cases of the twenty-one men, described in our last week's paper, who are under charges of this nature. our last week's paper, who are under charges of this nature. A specific charge against five of them of attacking Mr. Field, the juror, was first gone into—one witness, a girl, positively identifying Joseph Brady as the man who stabbed Mr. Field. She also stated that Timothy Kelly was one of the men who drove off on the car. Another witness, who picked up the hat which one of the assailants dropped in hurrying off upon the car, also gave evidence. William Lamie, another informer, gave evidence as to the meetings held in connection with the Irish Republic, and as to several of the prisoners attending them. Vigilance centres were appointed, at which, he said, complaints against persons were inquired. it which, he said, complaints against persons were inquired into. At the next examination it is stated that evidence con-cerning the Phœnix Park assassinations will be given.

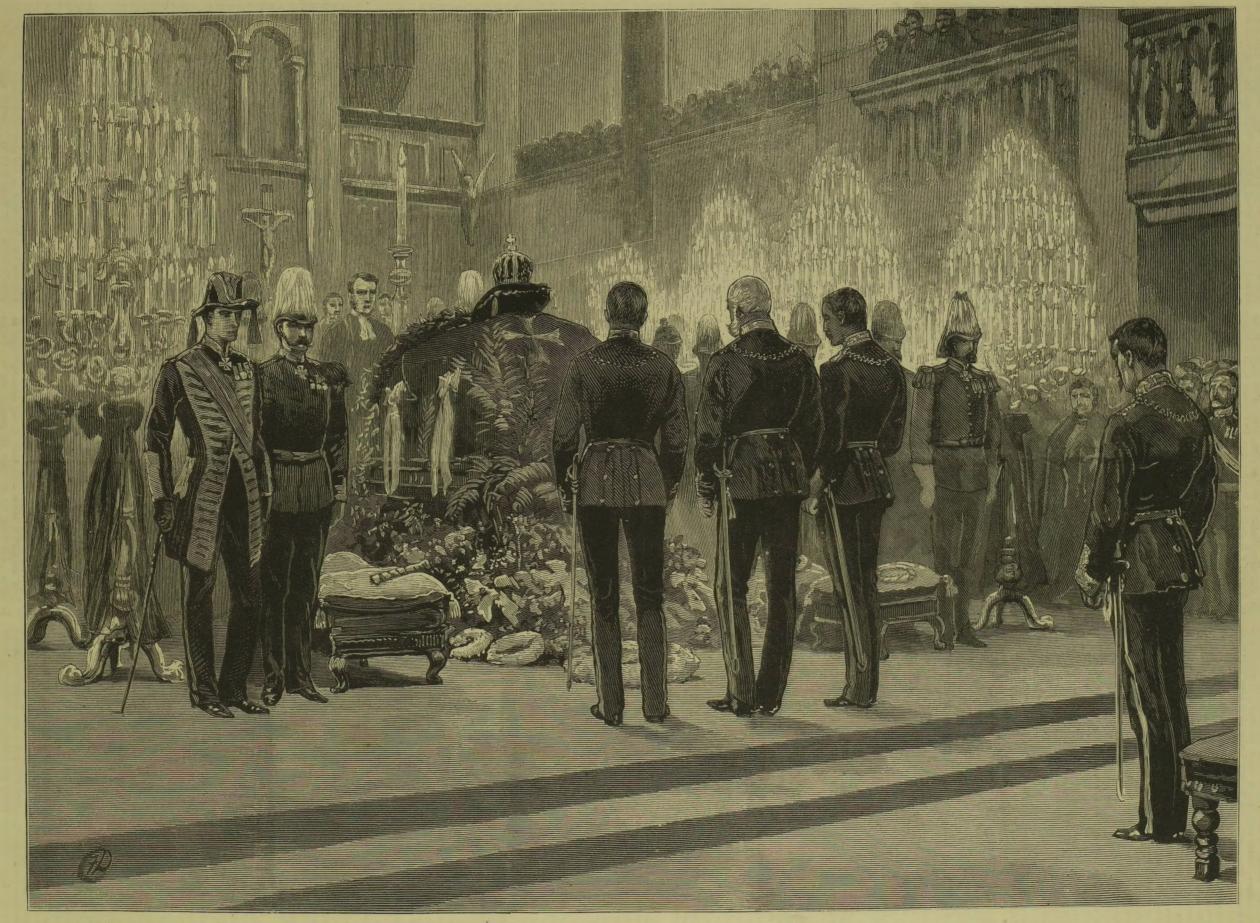
Messrs. Healy, M.P., Davitt, and Quinn, charged with seditious speaking, are to be committed to prison for six months, in default of giving security for good behaviour.



THE LATE GUSTAVE DORE.



THE STATE OF TRELAND: EMERGENCY MEN CONVEYING BOYCOTTED GOODS TO THURLES RAILWAY STATION.



FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, IN THE DOMKIRCHE, AT BERLIN.

A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES. PRIMÆVAL VEGETATION.

PRIMÆVAL VEGETATION.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, began by characterising the lycopods, or club mosses, of the present time, which consist of two groups—the lycopodia and the selaginellæ, living specimens being shown, and their distinctive features exhibited in diagrams. The former is the chief form occurring in the cold temperate regions; the latter chiefly abounds in tropical or warmer regions. These groups have peculiar reproductive organs, which correspond in function to those of the higher orders of plants; and, on closely comparing their structure, their transition from the conifers does not appear very difficult. The recent widely spread forms are all dwarfs, but are very rarely met with in the fossil state. Descending to the Permian rocks, we first meet with the magnificent arborescent lycopods so characteristic of the palæozoic ages, most grandly developed in the carboniferous epoch, when they constituted vast forests, abounding in trees from 50 ft. to 100 ft. high, with corresponding stems and foliage. Of some of these interesting details were given relating to their development and reproduction, illustrated by fine diagrams. Some of these characteristics are found in the existing small species, with differing internal structure. The lepidodendron and its close relation to the sigillaria, as an arborescent lycopod, were specially considered. The stigmaria, formerly believed to be a distinct plant, has also been proved to be lycopodaccous both in fossil and recent plants. There is evidence that some of these palæozoic types were living in the age of the Upper Silurian.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his second lecture, given on Thursday, Jan. 25, resumed his account of the researches of Fraunhofer in relation to the solar spectrum, the refractive indices of the different coloured rays, their dispersion by different prisms, and the discovery of an optical constant. The Professor then exhibited the dispersive effects of bisulphide of carbon and some other liquids in hollow prisms, some of them causing an expansion of the red, others of the blue or other coloured rays. A table showing the refractive power of various elements, and its application in the determination of these elements in chemical compounds, by the study of coloured rays in the spectrum, was explained and illustrated, the result being termed their refractive equivalents. Reference was made to Newton's idea that the diamond (pure carbon) must be combustible, from its having so high a refractive index, and the confirmation of this idea by the analogous properties of benzole and other hydrocarbons. In regard to the construction of the spectroscope, the Professor commented on the great importance of considering the quality of the material of the prigns. carbons. In regard to the construction of the spectroscope, the Professor commented on the great importance of considering the quality of the material of the prisms, their shape and their mechanical automatic arrangements, in order to obtain strictly accurate results. After alluding to Gay-Lussac's experiment—the production of hydrochloric acid with explosion by the action of intense light upon a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine—Professor Dewar explained and illustrated the skilful way in which Professor Draper had availed himself of the principle in his "chemical photometer." Explosion being avoided, the effect was greater or less as the intensity of the light was increased or diminished. The decomposition of oxalic acid into carbonic acid and water, by the agency of intense electric light, concluded the lecture. intense electric light, concluded the lecture.

STAR-FISHES.

Mr. G. J. Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, Jan. 26, gave an account of the recent work of Professor J. C. Ewart, of Edinburgh, and himself on the physiology of star-fishes. In expounding the general anatomy of these animals, he pointed out, by means of specimens and diagrams, the numerous and extreme modifications which the star-fish type presents in the different divisions of the group. He next described the mechanism of the so-called appropriate of the distribution of the next system. ambulacral system and the distribution of the nervous system. Then passing on to the natural movements, he showed how all the sucking-feet and the muscular rays of the star-fish are co-Then passing on to the natural movements, he showed how all the sucking-feet and the muscular rays of the star-fish are coordinated in their action, leading, under certain circumstances, to what he called "acrobatic movements." For instance, when turned over on their backs, all species of this group are able to right themselves again quickly, the different species having to resort to different devices, owing to their differing form and structure. Some species effect the movement by means of their suckers alone, others by means of their rays, and others by means of their spines alone. Moreover, all the species when irritated move in a straight line from the source of irritation. If two or more irritations are simultaneously applied, the animal runs away in the direction of the "resultant," thus supplying a physiological illustration of the physical principle of the parallelogram of forces. Mr. Romanes then described the pedicellariæ, small movable forceps, mounted on short stalks, and distributed all over the surface of the animal, the use of which, long a puzzle to naturalists, he has shown by experiment to be to grasp steadily fronds of sea-weeds, in order to enable the sucking feet to fix their hold. By means of a variety of experiments, also, the presence of an external and an internal nervous plexus was discovered, and their different functions clearly made out. Moreover, a nerve-centre was found to preside over all the movements of the animal, so giving rise to the co-ordination previously explained. Lastly, star-fishes were proved to have eyes very sensitive to light, and also to be able to smell by means of certain parts of theiro odies.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAUB.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAUB.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, in his third lecture on the late Lord Lawrence, given on Saturday last, Jan. 27, began by stating how it was settled that the annexed Punjaub was to be governed by a board, consisting of Henry and John Lawrence, with C. G. Mansel, a man of calm, equable temperament, who acted the part of a "buffer" between the rather fiery-spirited acted the part of a "butter" between the rather nery-spirited brothers. An account was then given of the physical characteristics of the Punjaub, the country of the "five rivers," its cities and population. Having characterised Runjeet Sing's system of government as utterly negative in all that a government should be, the lecturer described the energetic way in which the board effectively laboured to energetic way in which the board effectively laboured to supply the enormous deficiencies. The disarmament of the people was promptly and peaceably effected, many social evils were abolished or mitigated, the revenue was collected in coin instead of kind, measures were taken for the punishment and repression of crime and the reformation of the criminals, and for the construction of roads and bridges—all which will make the name of Lawrence renowned in the country for ages. In process of time Mansel left the Punjaub, and was replaced by Robert Montgomery, who had been a schoolfellow of the brothers Lawrence, between whom he frequently acted as a mediator; they both laboured for the same object, but often differed in the means of obtaining it. Eventually the board was abolished, John was made the sole administrator, and the chivalrous, impulsive, but unpractical Henry, deeply mortified, although he received another high appointment, left the Punjaub. His departure from Lahore, where he was highly beloved by all classes, resembled a long funeral procession.

THE COURT.

THE COURT.

A dinner and an evening party were given by her Majesty in celebration of the Princess Royal's Silver Wedding day; a Royal salute having been fired in the morning from the Hector guard-ship at Cowes. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove to Parkhurst yesterday week and inspected the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), Duke of Albany's Regiment, commanded by Colonel C. M. Stockwell. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Murray, Lieutenant Hale Monro, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Granville Egerton, who were wounded during the Afghan campaign, were presented to her Majesty, and other distinguished-service men received attention. Colonel Stockwell and Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness, Seaforth Highlanders, joined the Royal dinner circle; and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was received by the Queen in the evening. The Rev. Teignmouth Shore performed Divine service at Osborne on Sunday, her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Marie and Victoria of Edinburgh attending. Mr. Shore dined with the Queen. Further gifts of game have been sent by her Majesty to the metropolitan hospitals. Lady Maxse has been presented to the Queen. The Duchess of Bedford is gazetted Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the Hotel Pavilion, Caunes, last Saturdays, he has paid frequent visits to Mr. Gludstone.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the Hotel Pavilion, Cannes, Ine Prince of Wales arrived at the Hotel Pavillon, Calines, last Saturday; he has paid frequent visits to Mr. Gladstone, and has dined with him. His Royal Highness has also visited the Comte de Paris and Princess Clémentine of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who is staying there with her sons. The Princess of Wales has been staying at Sandringham with her daughters during the Prince's absence.

Princess Christian distributed yesterday week, at the Guildhall, Windsor, the certificates awarded to members of the Windsor centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Her Royal Highness came to Buckinghum Palace on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

Princess Louise of Lorne has arrived at Bermuda for the

The Duke of Connaught hunted with Mr. T. C. Garth's fox-hounds on Monday; the meet being at Hall Place, Birchesgreen, near Maidenhead Thicket.

The Duke of Albany was to visit Colchester yesterday (Friday) for the installing of Lord Brooke, M.P., as Grand Master of the Freemasons of the Province of Essex. The Duke and Duchess of Albany go into residence at Windsor Castle about the 10th inst., and will remain there until after the accouchement of the Duchess.

HOME NEWS.

Lord Wolseley has accepted the presidency of the South London Rifle Club.

The Old Testament Company completed their second revision yesterday week, having sat seventy-eight times.

Sir George Elliot, M.P., cut on Tuesday the first turf of the new dock at Newport, which is to cost £400,000.

Three men were killed and others greatly injured by an explosion in the powder-works at Ormskirk yesterday week

The Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts opens its twenty-second annual exhibition next Monday, closing on April 30.

Burns's birthday, on Thursday week, was celebrated throughout Scotland.

The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal to the public to aid in alleviating the distress in the Island of Lewis, in Scotland.

An exhibition is proposed to be held in Cork this year, with a view of developing the industries of Ireland, and of improving the condition of the industrial classes there.

Mr. Mundella will address the students of the Westminster and Southlands Training Colleges next Monday at the Wesleyan Chapel, Horseferry-road.

The first step towards the work of demolishing the tower of Peterborough Cathedral was taken on Tuesday, when the stone screen was removed.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts held on Tuesday at Burlington House Mr. R. W. Macbeth, painter, and Mr. E. J. Gregory, painter, were elected Associates.

The Queen has approved of the 4th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps being in future styled the "4th Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment."

The imports of fresh meat and live stock from America last week reached 654 cattle, 1664 sheep, 4599 quarters of beef, and 688 carcases of mutton.

A good-service pension of £150 per annum for captains, vacant by the retirement of Captain R. Bradshaw, has been granted to Captain F. Thomson, of the Victoria and Albert.

The Corpus Christi professorship of jurisprudence, Oxford, has been filled up by the election of Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., LL.D., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Edward Duncan Holditch, M.A., &c., of St.; John's, Cambridge, Master of Wisbeach Grammar School, has been appointed head master of Whitchurch Grammar School.

Mr. Fred. Archer, the popular jockey, was married at All Saints' Church, Newmarket, on Wednesday, to Miss Nellie Dawson, daughter of the well-known trainer, John Dawson.

Sir J. Hawkshaw, presiding at a meeting at the Society of Arts last week, at which a paper on the Suez Canal was read, said he considered that the question of constructing a second canal was premature.

On Monday the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in accordance with the recommendation of the Crown, formally elected Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, to the Archbishopric, in succession to the late Dr. Tait.

Mr. Justice Chitty, at the instance of the governors of the Foundling Hospital, has made the injunction perpetual restraining Archdeacon Dunbar from conducting religious services in St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place.

The first Levée of the season was held on Tuesday by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the course of the Levée his Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. D. V. Sullivan, ex-Mayor of Cork. The Levée was largely attended.

The Belfast Merchants' Association met on Tuesday. The report of the Council stated that the linen trade of 1832 might be regarded as having been on the whole healthy. It was also stated that the present year has opened with fair prospects.

The annual dinner of the Birmingham Law Students' Society was held yesterday week at the Great Western Hotel, when the chair was taken by the Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, M.P. Mr. Chamberlain was among the guests.

Last week 2670 births and 1548 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 149, and the deaths 347 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 8 deaths from smallpox, 33 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 24 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, 17 from enteric fever, and 13 from dysentery.

The London School Board, after further discussing the proposal to establish higher elementary schools, on Thursday week, resolved to refer the subject back to the School Management Committee for reconsideration.

Earl Cairns on Tuesday opened a bazaar at Bournemouth in aid of the funds of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and pointed out that the association had for its object the relief, by means of small annuities, of persons who, to use a common expression, had "seen better days."

A Civil List pension of £50 has been granted to Mrs. Haas, the widow of Dr. Ernest Max Haas, of the Printed Book Department of the British Museum. It has likewise been decided to charge upon the Civil List the pension (£200) awarded to the widow of Professor Palmer.

Yesterday (Friday) the second annual Sportsman's Exhibition was opened at the Agricultural Hall. The exhibition, which will remain accessible to the public till Saturday next, contains the newest inventions and the latest improvements required by the sportsman.

A varied exhibition of bicycles, tricycles, and their accessories has been held this week at the Royal Albert Hall; and, though there is nothing very novel to be recorded as the fruit of last year's invention or experience, there are several improvements of details, with some new forms of machines.

The Lord Mayor has decided to issue a circular to the Mayors of provincial towns inviting their aid on behalf of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Kingston, Jamaica. About £5500 has been subscribed.

The fifteenth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, when Count D'Annay presided for M. Tissot, who was prevented attending by illness. Mr. Rimmel, hon. secretary, read a list of subscriptions amounting to about £1200.

list of subscriptions amounting to about £1200.

The Fothergill Gold Medallion, of the value of fifty guineas, has been presented to Dr. Henry Robert Silvester, of Clapham-common, M.R.O.S., for his researches and discoveries in the method of inducing respiration in cases of apparent death from drowning and other causes.

Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, noticed the fact that while the company had over 1000 trains running per day, all fitted with the electric communication, it had not been used once during the six months, which showed that all the outcry for communication between passengers and guards had resulted really in providing for a want that hardly existed.

The Marquis of Bute laid the memorial stone of a new

The Marquis of Bute laid the memorial stone of a new infirmary at Cardiff on Tuesday. The site, which is estimated to be worth £10,000, was given by his Lordship, who has also subscribed a thousand pounds to the building fund. The Marquis turned the first turn of the proposed new dock on Wednesday. In connection with these ceremonies, the town was extensively decorated.

Captain Shaw, at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, presented his annual report with respect to the Fire Brigade. He says that the number of fires which occurred last year showed a decrease on the previous year, but an increase of two hundred and seventy-two on the very great of the ten preceding years. The ganged of the ten preceding years. average of the ten preceding years. The general efficiency and discipline of the Brigade are eminently satisfactory.

At a meeting at Glasgow, yesterday week, of the committee of the fund raised for the relief of the ruined City of Glasgow Bank shareholders it was reported that £387,000 had

Glasgow Bank shareholders it was reported that £387,000 had been subscribed. The committee had paid in grants, donations, and loans £372,000. About £100,000 is still required. The applications for relief numbered 977; their loss by the failure of the bunk was four and a half millions.

The tea annually given to the factory girls of East London out of the funds of Dr. Barnardo's homes and General Mission took place yesterday week in the large hall of the Edinburgh Castle Coffee Palace, Rhodeswell-road, Burdettroad, under the presidency of General Maclagan. Tickets amounting to 1500 had been distributed amongst the class for whom the entertainment was provided. whom the entertainment was provided.

From the entertainment was provided.

From the report read at the first annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, last week, it appears that the membership has steadily increased since the first establishment of the association. The council has devoted its attention to a variety of subjects affecting trade, and it was stated that there was every reason to believe a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture would soon be appointed.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held yesterday week, Mr. J. W. Bone presiding, a paper was read upon "Pictorial Illustrations to Literature." The subject was treated in its technical aspect as a means of book illustration; and the reader of the paper, Mr. James Shirley Hodson, traced the history of the various forms of engraving from the date of the "Biblia Pauperum," about the middle of the fifteenth century, to the present time.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Institution of

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Institution of Mcchanical Engineers, held last week, the President, Mr. Percy C. B. Westmacott, congratulated the members on the useful work which had been accomplished by the institute, and stated that the council had accepted an invitation from the Belgian engineers to cross the Channel and hold the summer meeting in their country. After the re-election of the president and council, papers by Professors Abel and Hughes were read.

Yesterday week, at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, at the close of the Christmas-Tree Festival, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff De Keyser inaugurated a movement for wiping off a mortgage of £12,000 on the buildings of that institution by a subscription of £100. Dr. Campbell, the principal, was understood to say he would put his own name second on the list of £100 subscriptions contemplated by Mr. Sheriff De Keyser.

At the Royal Victoria Coffee-Hall the programme for February includes Ballad Concerts given by Mesdames Evans, Warich, and Frances Brooke, Messrs. George Lear and Mr. P. S. Van Noorden. Next Tuesday there will be a miscellaneous concert and recital, arranged by Captain Acklom, under the patronage of General Lord Wolseley. On Tuesday, the 13th, a concert will be given by Scandinavian artistes, also under distinguished patronage. On Friday, the 9th, E. D. Knobels, Sec. R. A. S., lectures on The Sun and His Family.

The customary circulars of the Premier and Earl Granville to their supporters in both Houses, announcing the opening of Parliament, have been issued. Mr. Gladstone states that at the earliest moment the House of Commons will be invited to address itself to business of importance. Sir Statford Northcote has issued a circular of like nature to the Opposition. The accounts published every day from Cannes show such decided progress in the re-establishment of Mr. Gladstone's health that there is every reason to expect he will be found in his place at the opening of Parliament.—Members of both Houses seem to be making up for reticence in the early part of the recess by a deluge of talk now that it is approaching its close. But we have not room for any of these out-bursts of political oratory.

OBITUARY. LORD GREVILLE



Westmeath, Lord Lieutenant Custos Rotulorum of that county, and Hon. Colonel Westmeath Rifles, died on the 25th ult., at Clonyn Castle, only a week after the death of his wife.

Mr. Algernon Greville, by Caroline, his wife, death of his wife. His Lordship was born Feb. 17, 1821, the second son of Bellingham Graham, Bart., and was descended from Fulke, Lord Brooke, ancestor also of the Earl of Warwick. Lord Greville served for some time in the 1st Life Guards, and sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for the county of Longford from 1852 to 1869, when he was created a Peer, the same month and year in which Lord Castletown, whose death we also now record, was raised to the Peerage. His Lordship assumed by Royal license, in 1866, the additional surname and arms of Nugent, Lady Greville's maiden name. He married, April 28, 1840, Lady Rosa Emily Mary Anne Nugent, only surviving child and heiress of George Thomas John, Marquis of Westmeath, and had five sons and one daughter, Mildred Charlotte, Marquise de la Bedoyère. Of the sons, the eldest, the Hon. Algernon William Fulke Greville, Captain 1st Life Guards, formerly M.P. for the county of Westmeath, Lord of the Treasury and Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, is married to Lady Beatrice Violet Graham, daughter of the late Duke of Montrose, K.T. The second son is the Hon. George Frederick Nugent Greville-Nugent, formerly M.P. for the county of Longford.

LORD CASTLETOWN. county of Longford.

LORD CASTLETOWN.

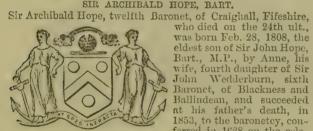
The Right Hon. John Wilson FitzPatrick, Baron Castletown,



of Upper Ossory Queen's County, P.C. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county, died on the 22nd ult., at 32, Hertford-street. His

for the Queen's County from 1837 to 1841, 1847 to 1852, and 1865 to 1869, in which year he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Castletown. He married, in 1830, Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Douglas, Rector of Coote-hill, in the county of Armagh, and had six daughters and an only son, the Hon. Bernard Edward Barnaby, FitzPatrick, M.P. for Portarlington, now Lord Castletown, who was born in 1848, and married, in 1874, the Hon. Emily Ursula Clare St. Leger, only daughter of Viscount Doneraile. Lord Castletown succeeded by bequest to the Irish estates of the late Earl of Upper Ossory.

SIR ARCHIBALD HOPE, BART.



Baronet, of Blackness and Ballindean, and succeeded at his father's death, in 1853, to the baronetcy, conferred in 1628 on the celebrated lawyer, Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall. Sir Archibald was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1829, and was J.P. for Fifeshire, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Edinburgh, and formerly Colonel Edinburgh Militia. He married, July 17, 1862, Aldena, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Kingscote, but had no issue; and the title consequently devolves on his next brother, now Sir John David Hope, born in 1809.

PROFESSOR TASWELL LANGMEAD.

PROFESSOR TASWELL LANGMEAD.

Professor Taswell Langmead died recently at Brighton, aged forty-two. The late professor was educated at King's College, London, where he gained three prizes and eleven certificates of merit, and at the University of London, being placed in the First Class at Matriculation and First in the B.A. Examination. At Oxford he maintained his reputation for scholarship and legal knowledge, and passed an academical career of unusual brilliancy. In 1866 he gained the Stanhope Historical Essay, and in the same year took his B.A. degree, being placed in the First Class in the Honour School of Law and Modern History, together with, among others, the present Warden of Keble. In the following year, 1867, he successfully competed for the Vinerian Law Scholarship, and in 1868 proceeded to his B.C.L. degree. Mr. Taswell Langmead was called to the bar in 1863 by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which society he remained a member till his death. At the beginning of 1873 he was appointed by the Council of Legal Education Tutor in Constitutional Law and Legal History, but this position he was shortly obliged to resign in consequence of illness. His last public appointment was that of Professor of Constitutional Law and History at University College, London, to which he was elected in 1882. At the time of his decease, Mr. Taswell Langmead was chief editor of the Law Magazine and Review, a position which threw him into contact with some of the leading jurists of the day, and which he filled with conspicuous ability for some years. His permanent reputation, however, will rest on his English Constitutional History, which is marked throughout by a masterly treatment of the subject, and by a clear, concise, and forcible style of writing. This work, we believe, is now extensively used at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, as one of the best text books on the subject, and has become a standard of reference in most of the Continental Universities. A subject in which the late professor also took a deep interest was Universities. A subject in which the late professor also took a deep interest was the preservation of parish registers. It is an open secret that he draughted Mr. Borlase's Bill on this subject. He strongly advocated their being collected in some central office in London. Mr. Taswell Langmead was one of the last representatives of the ancient family of Langmead, the first notices of which occur as early as the reign of Richard II.

Captain the Hon. Robert Francis Boyle, R.N., youngest son of Henry, third Earl of Shannon, on the 20th ult., at Purley Lodge, aged sixty-four.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- P J (Broadmoor).—Surely you cannot be right in saying that 1, Q takes Q (ch) solves No. 223 in two moved. Your suggested defence (1, it o Q 3rd) to No. 2330 is answered below. We are obliged for your courtesy and good whise.

 T R D (Ryde).—See the note to No. 2030 below. We fully indorse your praise of the
- M B (Manchester).—Many thank for your kind attention. We shall be glad to receive some of the games
- Some of the games.

 G W M (Manchester), L L (New Brighton), C C (Dalston), and J G C (Finsbury Park), are conflictly thanked for their welcome contributions.
- are condially thanked for their velcome contributions.

 R B (Southenth.—We believe there is no defence to 1. Kt to K 6th in No. 2028, but we have not yet heard from the author.

 JORRICT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2029 received from Ernest Biddell and Pierce Jones; of No. 238 from Cant. Fedden (West Kensington), A H Mann, E L Hopkins (Cambrille), Herrow, A B (Jersey), Pierce Jones, Jumbo, F J Wallis (Newcastle-on-Tyne), New Forest, J Searle, Alpha, B H O (Salisbury), and M K (Dalston).

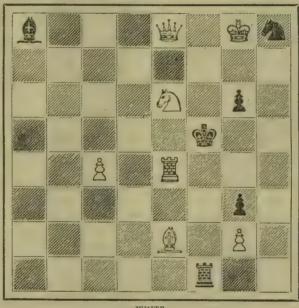
 JORRICT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2021 received from H B, B H Brooks, C S Wood, T R Dyer, E E H, A R Street, R T Kemp, H Reeve, Jupiter Junior, Hen Nevig, U S (Oxe, E Casella (Paris), W Dewse, R Gray, Harry Springthorpe, G S Oldfield, L Eddon (Antwerp, T Greenbank, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Aaron Harper, C W Milson, D W Kell, Joseph Ainsworth, R L Southwell, A W Scrutton, W Hillier, H Blacklock, R J V Hues, H K Awdry, A M Colborne, S Lowndes, Otto Fuller (Glienth, A Karberg (Hamburg), G W Law, G Seymour, L Wyman, H Lucas, P Tweeddell, L L Greenaway, M O'Halloran, E Elsbury, H H Noyes, and James Pilkington.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 2030.

It, then 2. Q to K B 3rd or B to Kt 2nd mates, according to B ack's play. If 1. R takes Rt or K to R, then 2. Q to K B 4th (ch), K takes Q; 3. Kt to Q 3rd, mate.

NOTE.—We publish the author's solution of this problem in full for the satisfaction of solvers, who, after discovering the first move, failed in many of the beautiful variations springing from the great number of defensive moves at Black's disposal.

PROBLEM No. 2033. By C. CALLANDER.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

GREAT CHESS-MATCH AT LEEDS.

GREAT CHESS-MATCH AT LEEDS.

LANCASHIER V. YORKSHIEL.

The greatest chess-match which has ever taken place in the history of the Royal game, which extends over a period of more than 3000 years, came off in Leeds on Saturday, the combatants being representative players of the sister counties of Lancaster and York. The chronicles of the game from the very earliest period have been consulted in vam to find an occasion upon which 138 players have met to test each other's skill over the chess-board. By students of the science the two northern counties haveloop been regarded as the premier chess counties of the kingdom. Lancashire has long held the ascendancy, and the result of the play in the Albert Hall on Saturday shows very remarkably that she is not likely to yield it for some time to come. On the part of Lancashire the bulk of the players were supplied by the Manchester Chess Olub, the Manchester Athenseum Chess Club—the two together contributing no less than forty-three—and the Liverpool clubs, the remainder coming from Luncaster, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, Preston, Leigh, Southport, Burnley, Heywood, and Denton. The Yorkshire players came from almost every part of the three ridings, the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Hull, Wakefield, Hudlersfield, Halfiax, Rotherham, Scarborough, &c., being represented. The Lancashire captain was Mr. M. B. Wood (Manchester), and the Yorkshire captain Mr. D. Y. Mills (Leeds), the umpire being Mr. Blackburne, the celebrated chessplayer. Prior to the commencement of the game, the Mayor of Leeds (Mr. E. Woodhouse) gave the players a very hearty welcome. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., who was very warmly received, offered a few remarks. He said he was very glad to take that opportunity of expressing his very great interest in the noble game of chess. He could not personally boast of any very great ment in the game. The most he ever accomplished was to win a chess tournament on a mail-steamer going out to the Cape, which might be attributed to his superior qualities as a sailor

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated April 17, 1882) of Sir Henry William Ripley, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Acacia, Rawdon, Yorkshire, and of Bedstone, Salop, who died on Nov. 9 hast, were proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., Frederick Ripley, Henry Ripley, and Hugh Ripley, the sons, and John Taylor, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £321,000. The testator provides that a selection shall be made from the furniture, plate, and pictures at his residence at Rawdon, and removed to his new mansion house at Bedstone, and, with the furniture and effects already there, pass eventually with the estate to his cldest son. Subject to rights of residence given to his wife and eldest son, and also on the death of his wife to the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Seton, until the youngest attains twenty one, the Bedstone Park estate is devised to trustees, upon trust, to receive the rents and invest them in the purchase of other property for fifteen years, or until the annual income amounts to £6000; and a sum of £40,000 out of his general estate, if he has not done so, in his lifetime, is to be applied to the same purpose. When the annual income reaches the prescribed sum, or at the end of the term of fifteen years, the estate is settled upon his eldest son, the present Baronet, for life, wifth remainder to his son Henry Alfred for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, successively, according to seniority in tail male. To his wife the testator leaves an annuity of £3000; to his son George an annuity of £1000, and an additional £800 per annum in the event of his marrying; to his daughter Mrs. Annie Sunderland, an annuity of £1000; to his son-in-law, Mr. Seton, an annuity of £300; to each of the children of his daughter Mrs. Sunderland, and his late daughter Mrs. Seton, £20,000; to each of the children; and the residue of his real and personal estate between all his other sons. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Bradford.

The will (dated

between all his other sons. The deceased was formerly M.P. for Bradford.

The will (dated Dec. 29, 1876), with four codicils, of Mr. Henry John Sperling, late of Dynes Hall, Essex, who died on July 22 last, at Caldana, Cannes, has been proved by Mr. Arthur Sperling, the nephew, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £60,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies and annuities, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate as his wife, Mrs. Maria Sperling, shall appoint, and, subject thereto, to his wife for life; then to his sister-in-law, Emma Sperling, for life, and then to his two nephews, Arthur Sperling and the Rev. Frederick Hayne Sperling.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1881), with a codicil (dated Sept. 7, 1882), of Lady Laura Meyrick, late of No. 28, Grosvenor-place, who died on Nov. 23 last, was proved on Dec. 28 last by Major-General Augustus William Henry Meyrick, the son, and John Henry James, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testatrix exercises various powers of appointment conferred upon her, including the one vested in her by the will of her late brother, William John Frederick, Duke of Clevcland, and thereunder she appoints £13,000 to her said son, £3000 to her daughter Mrs. Caroline Russell, and the remainder of the money to her daughter Mrs. Arabella Hay. She also bequeaths, besides legacies to children, £3200, upon trust, for her grandson, Charles Henry Vane Holder, for life; and then to her granddaughter, Evelyn Elizabeth Vane, Lady Moncrieff. The residue of her property she gives to her son, Major-General Meyrick.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1878) of Mr. Anthony Trollope, formerly of No. 39, Montagu-square, but late of Northend.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1878) of Mr. Anthony Trollope, formerly of No. 39, Montagu-square, but late of Northend, Harting, Sussex, who died on Dec. 6 last at No. 34, Welbeck-street, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Rose Trollope, the widow, and Henry Merivale Trollope, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £25,000. The testator specially appoints his said son executor of all his literary property, whether manuscript or copyright, and directs him to pay out of the moneys to be received therefrom what is known as "half profits" to his wife for life, and the remainder of the said moneys to the capital fund of his general estate. To his wife he gives all his household furniture and effects and £350; to his wife's sister, Florence Nightingale Bland, if she shall be a spinster at the time of his death, £4000, to be payable at his wife's death; and to his said son his library of books and pamphlets. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his two sons, Henry Merivale and Frederick James Anthony. James Anthony

James Anthony.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1880), with a codicil (dated May 11, 1882), of the Hon. Mrs. Gertrude Sophia Arbuthnot, late of No. 25, Hyde l'ark-gardens, who died on Nov. 20 last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 6th ult. by Hugh Gough Arbuthnot, the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £18,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies of £1000 each to her four grandchildren; the furniture and pictures at her residence, upon trust, for her son William, his wife and children; and makes some specific bequests of jewellery. The residue of her property she leaves to her five younger children, Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot, Fanny, Lady Kennaway, Robert George Arbuthnot, Miss Grace Arbuthnot, and George Gough Arbuthnot.

The will (dated April 8, 1882) of Mr. Gabriel Charles Dante

and George Gough Arbuthnot.

The will (dated April 8, 1882) of Mr. Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti, commonly known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, late of No. 16, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, who died on April 9 last, at Birchington-upon-Sea, was proved on the 20th ult. by William Michael Rossetti, the brother and sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testator bequeaths a drawing or some other article, as a memento of him, to his mother, brother, and sister, and to his friends Ford Madox Brown, William Bell Scott, Edward Burne Jones, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Frederick Leyland, Frederick Shields, Thomas Hall Caine, Mrs. William Morris, William Graham, and L. R. Valny; and the residue of his property between his and L. R. Valpy; and the residue of his property between his mother and brother.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1881) of the Rev. Francis Close, D.D., formerly Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, but D.D., formerly Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, but late of Morrab House, Penzance, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Vice-Admiral Francis Arden Close, R.N., the son, the sole executor, the personal property exceeding £1700. The testator bequeaths his life assurance policies, cash at bankers, moneys and securities for money, upon trust for his two grandsons, Charles Alexander Granville Close and Francis Archibald Close; and the residue of his personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Antrim Close.

There is every indication that the demand for tickets for the Bolingbroke Fancy Costume Ball at the Albert Hall next Tuesday will be even greater than it was last year, when applications had to be declined. Vouchers can only be had from the lady patronesses and stewards, of whom there is a goodly list, and from the honorary secretaries. Mr. J. S. Wood, Woodville, Upper Tooting, S.W.; and Mr. T. Simpson, West Ham, Clapham-common, are the honorary secretaries, from whom particulars may be obtained.



THE MAYOR'S FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE LIVERPOOL TOWNHALL.



THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD LEWIS, THE NEW BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.



LIEUT. A. G. PIRIE, GORDON HIGHLANDERS, DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.



THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, BROTHER TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.



MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE SILVER WEDDING OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

The Ven. Richard Lewis, Archdeacon of St. David's, who has accepted the Bishopric of Llandaff, was born about 1820, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1843, having obtained a fourth class in the school of Literæ Humaniores. He was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in 1846. Archdeacon Lewis, who belongs to the "moderate High Church" school of theology, was formerly Prebendary of Carfeshell in St. David's Cathedral, organising secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Rural Dean of Lower Carmarthen. He was appointed Rector of Lampeter - Velfry, Pembrokeshire, in 1851, and Archdeacon of St. David's, Prebendary of Mydrim, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's, in 1875.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lombardi and Co. The Ven. Richard Lewis, Archdeacon of

Mr. C. Pfoundes gave an instructive lecture on Art in Japan at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, last Saturday evening; Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding.



AQUEDUCT OF THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL, OVER THE IRWELL AT BARTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT PIRIE.

Lieutenant Adolphus Graham Pirie, of the Gordon Highlanders, died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, on the 5th ult., from wounds received on Sept. 13 in the attack on the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. His regiment, the 75th, formed one of the Highland brigade who, as day dawned, made out the outline of the Egyptian intrenchments; were halted to recover breath and re-form their line, disordered by their rapid advance in the dark, were discovered by the enemy, and a terrific fire opened on them; but the order to charge was immediately given, and was at once obeyed, the officers rushing forward in advance. Lieutenant Pirie was one of the first to fall, shot through the thigh-bone above the knee. He was landed from the Carthage at Malta on Sept. 22, when it was found that a portion of his kilt had been driven into the wound, and remained there nine days. He suffered great agony nearly five months, till released by death on Jan. 5. He was twenty-seven years old, and beloved in his regiment; he was an only son, and his mother a widow.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. Lieutenant Adolphus Graham Pirie, of the

Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

THE LATE PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.

The death of this Prince, who was younger brother to the Emperor of Germany, interfered last week to prevent the festivities arranged for the "Silver Wedding," or twenty-fifth anniversary of marriage, of his nephew the Imperial Crown Prince with the Princess Royal of Great Britain. His funeral was solemnised with due pomp in the Domkirche at Bertin, and is the subject of an Illustration in this Journal, from a Sketch by our Special Artist. Prince Charles was born in 1801, third son of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, and of Queen Louisa; his elder brothers were King Frederick William IV., and the present Sovereign, King William I., who became Emperor of Germany in 1871. A fourth brother was Prince Albrecht, who died ten years ago. Prince Charles married a sister of the present Empress of Germany, a Princess of the Grand Ducal family of Weimar, but she died in 1877; he has left a son to inherit his honours. Like other Princes of the Prussian Royal family, he saw active service in the Army, in the Danish, Austrian, and French campaigns; and he held the office of Chief Director of the Artillery, with the rank of Kield Marshal.

At the funeral service, on Wednesday week, the Emperor and Empress were present, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, besides the German Imperial Crown Prince and other Princes of the Prussian Royal family. The service was performed by the Rev. Pastor Kögel, Court Chaplain. In the Sketch of the scene in the Domkirche, the principal figure is that of the aged Emperor, standing before the coffin as chief mourner, with an officer standing beside

chaptain. In the Sketch of the scene in the Pointerie, the principal figure is that of the aged Emperor, standing before the coffin as chief mourner, with an officer standing beside him at each hand; both his Majesty and the two officers wearing the collar of the Black Eagle. The coffin was afterwards removed to Potsdam, for interment in the family tomb.

The Portrait of Prince Charles, from a photograph by N.

Graf, of Berlin, represents his appearance some twenty years

A purse of £250 has been presented to Mr. Francis Ford, late editor of the Bury and Norwich Post, on his severance from that paper after a connection extending over thirty-seven years, in appreciation of his integrity and ability as a journalist, and as a mark of regard and esteem for him as a

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MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. William Radeliffe, on Friday night of last week gave a brilliant and picturesque entertainment in the grand apartments of the Liverpool Townhall. It was the sixth Fancy Dress Ball that has taken place there within the past twenty years; the last being that given two years ago by Mr. W. B. Forwood, then Mayor of Liverpool. On the present occasion, fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen were invited; and the attendance, comprising about one thousand, was a full representation of the fashionable part of Liverpool society, but did not include any persons of rank from a sphere beyond the locality, except Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P. for Liverpool, while Lady Claud Hamilton was unable to be present, and none of the county nobility could attend. The preparations, however, were on a scale of magnificence not exceeded by those of any preceding Mayor's festive hospitalities; and the taste and inventive ingenuity shown by many of the visitors, in their costumes for the night, could nowhere have been surpassed. The Mayor himself wore a Court dress of black velvet, with the jewelled badge of his office; the Mayoresswore a grey silk dress, with pale coral feathers, in the style of 1775. They appear, in our page of Sketches, greeting one of their lady guests (Miss Horsfall) who figured as "Monte Carlo," in dark green and Cardinal satin, ornamented with gold coins and with cards. Mr. E. Saker, the lessee of one of the Liverpool theatres, made himself up as "sole proprietor of the Gout," in a port-wine coloured coat, with pill-box buttons, and with a bottle of colchicum hanging at his fob, a plaster round his neck, a bandaged leg and crutches. The figures of Di Vernon, Bluebeard, Julius Cæsar, an Ancient Briton, and others which may be guessed at from our Artist's Sketches, though perhaps not mentioned in the local newspaper report, are sufficiently characteristic of such a medley as is usually to be seen at any Fancy Dress Ball. Fancy Dress Ball.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., has returned 10 per cent of their rents to the tenants on his Lincolnshire estate at Tathwell; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have again allowed the agricultural tenants 10 per cent reduction for the year ending Lady

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Dr. Stainer's Tutor for the American Organ" (Metzler and Co.) is a comprehensive, yet inexpensive, book of instruction for the study of an instrument which has gained a wide acceptance in drawing-rooms. Its capacity for varied effects of grandeur and delicacy, and the comparatively small space which it occupies, eminently fit it for domestic use. The treatise now referred to will prove highly valuable to students of the instrument, as it gives clear descriptions of its peculiar of the instrument, as it gives clear descriptions of its peculiar characteristics, with progressive exercises and studies, and a series of pieces, adapted and original, with directions for the management of the stops, &c. Dr. Stainer has done good service by the production of this work, which can scarcely fail to be largely in demand to be largely in demand.

"Invocation to Harmony," composed by the late Prince Consort (Metzler and Co.), is a new edition—with well adapted English words by Mr. II. Rose—of a pleasing work, for chorus and solo voices, in which the late Prince Albert has left good proof of his high accomplishments as a musician. The music is flowing and melodious, and will be especially acceptable in amateur circles in this new and cheap edition.

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The firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co. has long been specially renowned for pianoforte dance music. From this source we have "La Gaité," a vivacious polka by P. Irwine, and three sets of waltzes—"L'Extase," by E. Amillon; "Sunflower," by T. R. Ford; and "Artists," by E. H. Prout—all eminently danceable. Messrs. Hammond also publish other than dance music. From them we have "Gloamin' Song," by H. J. Stark—a pretty and melodious vocal piece; and some pianoforte solos—"The Shepherd's Song," "The Fond Aspiration," "Joy and Sorrow," and "Heartsease," all by Gustav Lange; and "Chant des Sirènes," "Félicité," "Le Murmure des Feuilles," "Message d'Amour," and "La Légère," all by F. Behr. Each of these pieces is well written for the display of the instrument, and pieces is well written for the display of the instrument, and all have a distinctive character.

Messrs. Willcocks and Co. have published a new edition of Handel's well-known harpsichord variations, entitled "The Harmonious Blacksmith," carefully fingered. These publishers have also brought out some effective songs, from among which may be specified, "Our heroes of to-day," a characteristic piece, in martial style, by Oscar Barrett; and "How can I tell you so," an expressive melody by G. F. Fox.

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"She played 'Bull' with her father, and got sadly beaten."

LANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

CHAPTER IX. CLOUDS.



EXT morning, quite unconscious that she had dealt any deadly

injury to anyone, Yolande was seated by herself on the and carelessly and happily drinking in fresh clear air and looking away over the looking away over the wastes of golden sand to a strip of intense dark blue that was soon to reveal itself as the waters of a lake. She was quite alone. The second officer had brought her one of brought her one of the ship's glasses, and had then (greatly against his will) gone on the bridge again.

The morning was fair and shining; the huge steamer was going placidly and noiselessly through the still water;

if Yolande was thinking of anything it was probably that she had never seen her father so pleased and contented as on this long voyage; and perhaps she was wondering whether, after all it might not be quite as well that he should give up Parliament

altogether, so that they two night wander away through the world, secure in each other's company.

Nor was she aware that, at this precise moment, her future was being accurately arranged for her in one of the cabins below.

"I confess I don't see where there can be the least objection," Mrs. Graham was saying to her husband (who was still lying in his berth, turning over the pages of a novel), as she fixed a smart mob-cap on her short and pretty curls. "I have fixed a smart mob-cap on her short and pretty curls. "I have looked at it every way. Papa may make a fuss about Mr. Winterbourne's politics; but there are substantial reasons why he should say as little as possible. Just think how he has worked at the improving of the estate—all his life—and with scarcely any money; and just fancy Archie coming in to complete the thing. I know what I would do. I would drain and plant the Rushen slopes; and build a nice lodge there; and then I would take the sheep off Allt-nam-ba and make it a small forest; and it would let for twice as much again. Oh, Jim, just fancy if Archie were to be able to buy back Corrievreak!"

Her husband flung the book aside, and mut his books and

Jim, just fancy if Archie were to be able to buy back Corrievreak!"

Her husband flung the book aside, and put his hands under his head. His imagination was at work.

"If I were Archie," he said, with his eyes fixed on vacancy, "I would make Corrievreak the sanctuary; that's what I would do. Then I would put a strip of sheep up the Glenbuie side to fence off Sir John—do you see that, Polly? And then I would take the sheep off Allt-nam-ba, as you say, only I would add on Allt-nam-ba to Lynn. Do you see that? What made your grandfather part with Corrievreak I don't know. Fancy having the sanctuary within two miles of a steam-boat pier; it's a standing temptation to all the poachers in the country! Now if you take in Allt-nam-ba; and make Corrievreak the sanctuary; and if you'd hold your hand for a year or two in the letting, you'd soon have one of the best forests in Scotland. But letting is the mischief. Those fellows from the south shoot anything on four legs they can get at. Forty years ago the finest stags in Inverness-shire were found round and about Corrievreak; the Fort Augustus lads knew that—they used to say. Oh, I quite agree with you. I think it would be an uncommon good match. And then Archie would have a house in town, I suppose; and they might put us up for a week or two in the season. Tit for tat's fair play. He has the run of Inverstroy when there isn't a bit of rabbit-shooting left to him at Lynn."

"Well, but there's just this, you know, Jim," his wife said, with an odd kind of smile. "We know very little about what kind of girl she is—and Archie knows less than we do."

"Oh, she's well enough," said the stout soldier, carelessly. That was a subsidiary point. What his mind clearly grasped was the importance of having Corrievreak made the sanctuary of the deer forest.

"She is well enough, no doubt," his wife said; and as she

She is well enough, no doubt," his wife said; and as she "She is well enough, no doubt," his wife said; and as she had finished her toilette she now stood and regarded him—with a demure kind of hesitation in her face, as if she were afraid to confess her thoughts. "She is well enough. She has good manners. She is distinguished-looking, for a girl of her age; and you know all the money in Slagpool wouldn't induce papa to receive a dowdy daughter-in-law. And she doesn't flirt—unless—well, it's just possible she knows that that indifference of hers is attractive to young men—it puts them on their mettle, and touches their vanity. But

after all, Jim, we know very little about the girl. We don't know what sort of a wife she would make. She has come through nothing; less than most girls; for she might as well have been in a convent as in that Château. And of course she can't expect life always to be as pleasant for her; and—and—she has come through no crisis to show what kind of stuff she is made of; and we might all be mistaken"——

"Oh, I see what you're driving at," her husband said, with just a touch of contempt. "Don't be alarmed: I dare say Archie isn't anxious to marry a tragedy queen. I don't see why Miss Winterbourne should be put to any fiery trial; or should have to go through mortal agonies, any more than the majority of young women in exceptionally easy circumstances. And if she should, I have no doubt she will show common - sense; and men prefer common-sense to hysterics—a long way. I think she has common-sense; and I don't see why she and Archie shouldn't marry, and have a pleasant enough time of it; and I suppose they will quarrel until one or other gets tired of quarrelling, and refuses; and if they only have a tidy little house about Bruton-street or Conduit-street, and a good cook, it will be very convenient for us. Now I wish to goodness you'd clear out, and let me for us. Now I wish to goodness you'd clear out, and let me get dressed."

The dismissal was summary; but pretty Mrs. Graham was a good-natured woman; and with much equanimity she left the cabin, made her way along the saloon, and up the companion-way to the outer air. About the first person she ran against was her brother; and black thunder was on his face. "Where is Miss Winterbourne?" she said, inadvertently, and without reflecting that the question was odd.

and without reflecting that the question was odd.

"On the hurricane-deck," said he. "I dare say you will find half the officers of the ship round her."

find half the officers of the ship round her."

There was something in his tone which caused his sister, with considerable sharpness, to ask him what he meant; and then out came the story of his wrongs. Now Mrs. Graham had not been too well pleased when her husband and everybody else sang the praises of Yolande to her; but no sooner was the girl attacked in this way than she instantly—and with a good deal of warmth—flow to her defence. What right had was the girl attacked in this way than she instantly—and with a good deal of warmth—flew to her defence. What right had he to suppose that Miss Winterbourne ought to have singled him out as different from 'the others? Why should she not dance with whomsoever she pleased? If the ship's officers showed her some little ordinary courtesies, why should she not be civil in return? What right of possession had he in her? What was he to her in any way whatever?

"You said yourself she was a flirt," her brother retorted.
"I?" she said. "I? I said nothing of the kind! I said that the preposterous innocence that you discovered in her was more like the innocence of a confirmed flirt. But that

only shows me that you know nothing at all about her. To imagine that she should have kept all her dances for

To imagine that she should have kept all her dances for you"—

"I imagine nothing of the sort," he answered, with equal vehemence. "But I imagined that as we were travelling together as friends, even a small amount of friendliness might have been shown. But it is no matter"——

"You are quite right, it is no matter," she interrupted.
"I have no doubt Miss Winterbourne will find plenty to understand her character a little better than you seem to do. You seem to think that you should have everything—that everything should be made smooth and pleasant for you. I suppose, when you marry, you will expect your wife to go through life with her ball-room dress on. It isn't her womanly nature that you will be thinking of; but whether she dresses well enough to make other women envious!"

All this was somewhat incoherent; but there was a confused recollection in her brain of what she had been saying to her husband, and also, perhaps, a vague impression that these words were exculpating herself from certain possible charges.

charges.
"You don't consider whether a woman is fit to stand the test of suffering and trouble: do you think she is always going to be a pretty doll to sit at the head of your dinnertable? You think you know what Yolande's nature is; but you know nothing about it. You know that she has pretty eyes, perhaps; and you get savage when she looks at anyone else'.—

She turned quickly away: Yolande had at that moment appeared at the top of the steps. And when she came down to the deck, Mrs. Graham caught her with both hands, and kissed her, and still held her hands and regarded her most

affectionately "Dear Yolande, how well you are looking!" she exclaimed (meaning that her brother should hear; but he had walked away). "Dissipation does not harm you a bit. But indeed a dance on the deck of a ship is not like a dance in

Yolande glanced around; there was no one by.
"Dear Mrs. Graham," said she, "I have a secret to ask
you. Do you think your brother would do me a great favour?
Dare I ask him?"

"Why—yes—of course," said the other, with some hesitation and a little surprise. "Of course he would be delighted."

delighted."
She could see that Yolande, at least, knew nothing of the fires of rage or jealousy she had kindled.
"I will tell you what it is, then. I wish my papa to think that I can manage—oh, everything!—when we go to the house in the Highlands. I wish that he may have no trouble or delay; that everything should be quite ready and quite right. Always he has said, 'Oh, you are a child; why do you want a house? Why should you have vexation?' But, dear Mrs. Graham, I do not mind the trouble at all; and I am filled with joy when I think of the time I am to go to the shops in Inverness: and papa will see that I can remember everything with joy when I think of the time I am to go to the shops in Inverness; and papa will see that I can remember everything that is wanted; and he will have no bother at all; and he will see that I can look after a house, and then he will not be so afraid to take one in London or the country, and to have a proper home, as everyone else has. And this is what I would ask of your brother, if he will be so very kind; he will be at Inverness before any of us, I suppose?"

"No doubt; but why should you look so far ahead, Yolande, and trouble yourself?"

"It is no trouble; it is a delight. You were speaking of the carriage we should want and the horses, to drive between Allt-nam-ba and the steam-boat pier. Now all the other things that I have made a list of "——

"Already?"

"When you were so good as to tell me them, I put them

"When you were so good as to tell me them, I put them down on a sheet of paper—it is safer; but the carriage: do you think I might ask your brother to hire that for us for the three months? Then when papa goes to Inverness, there will be no bother or waiting; everything in readiness; the carriage and horses engaged; the dogs sent on before; the cook at the lodge, with brocheou ready, or dinner, if it is late; all the lodge, with luncheon ready, or dinner, if it is late; all the bed-room things nicely aired; all right—everything right. Do yoù think I might ask Mr. Leslie? Do you think he would

"Oh, I am sure he would be delighted," said Mrs. Graham (with some little misgiving about Archie's existing mood). "I fancy he has promised to get your papa a couple of ponies for the game panniers; and he might as well get you a dog-cart at the same time. I should say a four-wheeled dog-cart and one stout serviceable horse would be best for you; with perhaps a spring-cart and an additional pony—to trot in with the game to the steamer. But Archie will tell you. It sounds so strange to talk about such things—here. Jim and I had a chat about the Highlands this very morning.

"I will speak to your brother after breakfast, then."
But after breakfast, as it turned out, the Master of Lynn was nowhere to be found. Yolande wondered that he did not as usual come up to the hurricane-deck to play "Bull," or have a promenade with her; but thought he was perhaps writing letters in the saloon, to be posted that night at Suez. She did not like to ask; she only waited. She played "Bull" 'Oh, I am sure he would be delighted," said Mrs. Graham

writing letters in the saloon, to be posted that night at Suez. She did not like to ask; she only waited. She played "Bull" with her father; and got sadly beaten. She had a smart promenade with Colonel Graham, who told her some jungle stories; but she was thinking of the Highlands all the time. She began to be impatient; and set to work to devise letters, couched in such business phraseology as she knew requestion a few of such business phraseology as she knew, requesting a firm of livery-stable keepers to state their terms for the hire of a dog-cart and horse for three months, the wages of the groom

Included.

There was no need to hurry. There had been some block in the Canal; and the huge bulk of the ship was now lying idly in the midst of the Greater Bitter Lake. All around them was the wide plain of dazzling blue-green water; and beyond that the ruddy brown strip of the desert quivered in the furnace-like heat; while overhead shone the pale clear sky, cloudless and breathless. Yolande, as usual, wore neither hat nor bonnet; but she was less reckless in venturing from under shelter of the awnings. And some of the old Anglo-Indians shelter of the awnings. And some of the old Anglo-Indians were hoping that the punkah-wallahs would be set to work at

The Master of Lynn had not shown up at breakfast; but he made his appearance at lunch; and he greeted Yolande with a cold "Good Morning" and a still colder bow. Yolande, in truth, did not notice any change in his manner, at first; but by-and-by she could not fail to perceive that he addressed the whole of his conversation to Colonel Graham, and that he had not a single word for her, though he was sitting right opposite to her. Well, she thought, perhaps this question as to whether they were to get through to Suez that evening was really very important. It did not much matter to her. She was more interested in Inventors than in Sueze. She was more interested in Inverness than in Suez and among the most prized of her possessions was a long list of things necessary for a shooting-lodge, apart from the supplies which she was to send from the Army and Navy Stores. She felt she was no longer a school-girl; nor even a useless and idle wanderer. Her father should see what she could do. Was he aware that she knew that ordinary blacking

was useless for shooting boots; and that she had got "dubbing" down in her list?
"Archie," said Mrs. Graham to her brother, the first time she got hold of him after lunch; "you need not be rude to "Miss Wintershours".

Miss Winterbourne."

"I hope I have not been," said he, somewhat stiffly.

"You treated her as if she were an absolute stranger at lunch. Not that I suppose she cares. But, for your own sake, you might show better manners."

"I think you mistake the situation," said he, with apparent indifference. "'Do as you're done by' is a very good motto. It is for her to say whether we are to be friends, acquaintances, or strangers; and if she chooses to treat you on the least favoured nation scale, I suppose you've got to accept that. It is for her to choose. It is a free country."

"I think you are behaving abominably. I suppose you are jealous of those young officers; men who are not in the army always are; they know women like a man who can fight"—

"Fight! Smoke cigarettes and play sixpenny Nap., you

"Fight! Smoke cigarettes and play sixpenny Nap., you mean! That's about all the fighting they've ever done!"

"Do you say that about Jim?" said the young wife, with a flash of indignation in her eyes. "Why"—

"I wasn't aware that Graham was a candidate for Miss Winterbourne's favours," said he.

"Well, now," she said, "you are making a fool of yourself, all to no purpose. If you are jealous of them, won't you be rid of the whole lot of them to-night, supposing we get to Suez? And we shall be all by ourselves after that; and I am sure I expected we should make such a pleasant and friendly party."

"But I am quite willing," said he. "If I meet Miss Winterbourne on terms of her own choosing, surely that is only leaving her the liberty she is entitled to. There is no

only leaving her the liberty she is entitled to. There is no quarrel, Polly. Don't be aghast. If Miss Winterbourne wishes to be friendly, good and well; if not, good and better. No bones will be broken."

wishes to be friendly, good and well; if not, good and better. No bones will be broken."

"I tell you this, at least," said his sister, as a parting warning or entreaty, "that she is perfectly unconscious of having given you any offence. She has been anxious to speak to you all day, to ask you for a favour. She wants you to hire a dog-cart and a spring-cart for them, when you go to Inverness. If she thought there was anything the matter, would she ask a favour of you?"

"There is nothing the matter," he rejoined, with perfect equanimity. "And I am quite willing to hire any number of dog-carts for her—when she asks me."

But, oddly enough, whether it was that Yolande had detected something unusual in his manner, or whether that item in her list of preparations had for the moment escaped her memory, or whether it was that the ship had again started, and everybody was eagerly looking forward to reaching Suez that night, nothing further was then said of the request that Yolande had intended to make. Indeed, she had but little opportunity of speaking to him that afternoon; for most of her time was taken up in finally getting ready for quitting the big steamer, and in helping Mrs. Graham to do likewise. When they did reach Suez, it was just dinner-time, and that meal was rather hurried over; for there were many good-byes to be said, and people could be got at more easily on deek.

The clear, hot evening was sinking into the sudden darkness of the Egyptian night when the Grahams and Winterbournes got into the railway-carriage that was to take them to the hotel; and a whole crowd of passengers had come ashore to bid them a last good-bye, amongst them notably the young Highland officers.

bid them a last good-bye, amongst them notably the young Highland officers.

Highland officers.

"Tucky beggars!" said Colonel Graham, rather ruefully.

"Don't you wish you were going out, Polly? Wouldn't you like to be going out again?"

"Not I. Think of dear Baby, Jim!"

"By Jove!" said he, "if Colin Mackenzie were here with his pipes to play The Barren Rocks of Aden, I believe I'd go. I believe nothing could keep me."

And so they bade good-by to those boys; and Mrs. Graham and Yolande found themselves overladen with fruit and flowers when the train started. They were tired after so much excitement: and very soon went to bed after reaching much excitement; and very soon went to bed after reaching

the hotel.

Next morning they set out for Cairo; the Master quite courteous, in a reserved kind of way; his sister inwardly chafing; Yolande perhaps a trifle puzzled. Colonel Graham and Mr. Winterbourne, on the other hand, knowing nothing of these subtle matters, were wholly engrossed by the sights without. For though at first there was nothing but the vast monotony of the Desert—a blazing stretch of sun-brown, with perhaps, now and again, a string of camels looking quite black on the far horizon-line—that in time gave way to the wide and fertile plains of the Nile valley. Slowly enough the train made its way through these teeming plains, with all their strange features of Eastern life—the mud-built villages among the features of Eastern life—the mud-built villages among the palms; herds of buffaloes coming down to wallow in the river; oxen trampling out the corn in the open; camels slowly pacing along in Indian file, or here and there tethered to a tree; strange birds flying over the interminable breadths of golden grain. And, of course, when they reached Cairo, that wonderful city was still more bewildering to European eyes—the picturesque forms and brilliant costumes; the gaily-caparisoned donkeys, ridden by veiled women, whose black eyes gleamed as they passed; the bare-legged runner, with his long wand clearing the way for his master on horseback; the swarthy Arabs leading their slow-moving camels; and side by side with the mosques and minarets and Moorish houses, the French-looking cafés and shops, to say nothing of the French-looking public gardens, with the European servant-maids and children listening to tinkling music from the latest Parisian comic opera. Parisian comic opera.

Then they got them to a large hotel, fronting these public

gardens, the spacious hall and corridors of which were gratefully cool: while outside there was such a mass of verdureflowering shrubs and palms, wide-leaved bananas, and here and there a giant eucalyptus—as was exceedingly pleasant to eyes long accustomed to only the blue of the sea and the yellow-white of the deck. Moreover, they were in ample time for the table d'hôte; and everyone, after the dust and heat, was glad to have a thorough change of raiment.

was glad to have a thorough change of raiment.

When the guests assembled in the long and lofty diningsaloon (there were not many, for most of the Spring tourists had already left, while many of the European residents in Cairo had gone away, anticipating political troubles), it was clear that Mrs. Graham and her younger companion had taken the opportunity of donning a shore toilette. Mrs. Graham's costume was certainly striking: it was a deep crimson, of some richly-brocaded stuff; and she had some red flowers in her black hair. Yolande's was simpler: the gown a muslin of white or nearly white; and the only colour-she wore was a bit of light salmon-coloured silk that came round her neck, and was fastened in a bow in front. She had nothing in her and was fastened in a bow in front. She had nothing in her hair; but the light falling on it from above was sufficient, and even glorious, adornment. For jewellery she had two small earrings, each composed of minute points of pale turquoise; perhaps these only served to show more clearly the exquisite purity of her complexion, where the soft oval of the cheek met

"By heavens," the Master of Lynn said to himself, the

"By heavens," the Master of Lynn said to himself, the moment he had seen her come in at the wide door, "that girl is the most beautiful creature I have ever seen!"

He was startled into renewed admiration of her. He could not keep his eyes away from her; he found himself listening with a quick sympathy and approval when she spoke; and as her face was all lit up with excitement and gladness because of the strange things she had seen, he followed her varying expressions, and found himself being helplessly drawn under a witchery which he could not, and did not strive much, to withstand. She spoke mostly—and she was pleasantly excited and talkative this evening—to her father and to Mrs. Graham; but sometimes, perhaps inadvertently, she glanced his way as she spoke, and then he eagerly agreed with what she was saying, before he knew what it was. She, at least, had no covert quarrel, with him or with anyone else. Delight shone in her eyes. When she laughed it was like music. Even her father thought that she was looking unusually bright and happy; and so that made him very contented, too; but his satisfaction took the form of humorous grumbling; and he declared that he didn't know what she was made of—that she should be making merry after the long day's heat and dust, that had nearly killed everyone else.

After dinner they all flocked into the reading-room, anxious to have a look at the English papers—all except the Master of Lynn, who left the hotel, and was absent for a little time. When he returned he went into the reading-room, and (with a certain timidity) went up to Yolande.

"Miss Winterbourne," said he, not very loudly, "wouldn't it be pleasanter for you to sit outside and see the people passing? It is very interesting; and they are playing music in the gardens. It is much cooler out-of-doors."

"Oh, yes," said Yolande, without the least hesitation; and instantly she rose and walked out, just as she was, on to the terrace, he modestly attending her. He brought her a chair; and she sate down by the railings, t

Oh, will you?" she said—and she rewarded him with an on, win you? " sie said—and she rewarded him with an upward glance of gratitude that drove Cairo, and Inverness, and dog-carts, and everything else clean out of his head. "And you are not anxious to read the newspapers?"

"No—not at all."

"Then will you sit down and tell me a little more about lt-nam-ba? Ah, you do not know how I look forward it. If it is only for three months, still it is a home, as you Allt-nam-ba? to it. If it is only for three months, still it is a home, as you say—all to ourselves; and my papa and I have never been together like that before. I am so glad to think of it; and I am frightened, too, in case I do anything wrong; but your sister has been very kind to me. And there is another thing—if I make mistakes at the beginning—well, I believe my papa does not know how to be angry with me."

"Well, I should think not—I should think not, indeed!" said he, as if it were quite an impossible thing for anybody to be energy with Volende.

be angry with Yolande.

CHAPTER X. IN THE NIGHT.

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He had at last discovered an easy way of gaining her favour. She was so anxious to prove to her father that she was a capable house-mistress that she was profoundly grateful for any hint that might help; and she spared neither time nor trouble in acquiring the most minute information. Then all this had to be done in a more or less secret fashion. She wished the arrangements at the shooting-lodge to be something of a surprise. Her father, on getting up to Inverness-shire was to find everything in perfect order; then he would see whether or not she was fit to manage a house. She had even decided (after serious consultation with the Master of Lynn) that when the gillies went up the hill with the shooting-party, she would give them their lunch rather than the meaner alternative of a shilling a piece; and when the Master suggested that oakcake and cheese were quite sufficient for that, she said no—that, as her father, she knew, would not have either whisky or beer about the place, she would make it up to the men in giving them a good meal.

This decision was arrived at, of all places in the world, in the gimerack wooden building that Ismail had put up at the foot of the Great Pyramid for the reception of his guests. The Grahams and Winterbournes had, as a matter of course, driven out to see the Pyramids and the Sphinx; but when there was a talk of their climbing to the top of the Great Pyramid, Yolande flatly refused to be hauled about by the Arabs; so that Mrs. Graham (who had her little ambitions) and her husband and Mr. Winterbourne started by themselves, leaving the Master of Lynn, who eagerly accepted the duty, to keep Yolande company. And so these two were now sitting well

the Master of Lynn, who eagerly accepted the duty, to keep Yolande company. And so these two were now sitting well content in this big, bare, cool apartment, the chief ornament of which was a series of pictures on the wall—landscapes, in fact, so large and wild and vehement in colour that one

carpenters rushing in to run them off the stage.

"I suppose, Miss Winterbourne," said he (it was an odd kind of conversation to take place at the foot of the Great Pyramid), "your father would like to kill a few red-deer while

"Oh, yes; I know he is looking forward to that."
"Do you think," said he, with a peculiar smile, "that it would be very wicked and monstrous if I were to sacrifice my father's interests to your father's interests? I should think not, myself. There are two fathers in the case; what one loses

"I do not understand you," Yolande said.
"Well, this is the point. What deer may be found in the Allt-nam-ba gullies will most likely go in from our forest. Sometimes they cross from Sir John's; but I fancy our forest contributes most of them; they like to nibble a little at the bushes for a change; and, indeed, in very wild weather they are sometimes driven down from the forest to get shelter among the trees. Oh, don't you know?" he broke in, noticing some expression of her eyes. "There are no trees in a deer-forest—none at all—except perhaps a few stunted birches down in the corries. Well, you see, as the deer go in from our forest into your gullies, it is our interest that they should be driven out again, and it is your interest that they should stay. And I don't think they will stay if there is not a glass of whisky about the place; that was the hint I meant to give you, Miss Winterbourne."

"But I don't understand yet," said Yolande. "Whisky?"

"All your father's chances at the deer will depend on the

goodwill of the shepherds. The fact is we put some sheep on Alltnam-ba, mostly as a fence to the forest; there is no pasturage to speak of; but, of course, the coming and going of the shepherds and the dogs drive the deer back. Now supposing—just listen to me betraying my father's interests and my own supposing there is an occasional glass of whisky about, and that the shepherds are on very friendly terms with you; then not only are they the first to know when a good stag has come about, but they might keep themselves and their dogs down in the better with the results are one out with his ride. in the bothy until your father had gone out with his rifle.

Now do you see?"

"Oh, yes; oh, yes!" said Yolande, eagerly. "It is very kind of you. But what am I to do? My father would not have whisky in the house—oh, never, never—not for all the deer in the country. Yet it is sad—it is provoking—I should be so proud if he were to get some beautiful fine horns to be hung up in the hall, when we take a house some day. It is very, very, very, provoking."

rung up in the hall, when we take a house some day. It is very, very, very, provoking."

"There is another way," said he quietly, "as the cookery book says. You need not have whisky in the house. You might order a gallon or two in Inverness and give it in charge to Duncan the keeper. He would have it in his bothy; and would know what to do with it."

Out came her note-book in a second: Two gallons of whisky addressed to Mr. Duncan Macdonald, gamekeeper, Allt-nam-ba, with note explaining. At the same moment the dragoman entered the room to prepare lunch; and a glance out of the window showed them the other members of the party at the oot of that great blazing mass of ruddy-yellow that rose away

into the pale blue Egyptian sky.

"Mind you, don't say I have had anything to do with it," said he (and he was quite pleased that this little secret existed between them).

"My father would think I was mad in giving between them). "My father would think I was mad in giving you these hints. But yet I don't think it is good policy to be so niggardly. If your father kills three or four stags this year, the forest will be none the worse, and Allt-nam-ba will let all the more easily another season. And I hope it is not the last time we shall have you as neighbours."

She did not answer the implied question; for now the other members of the party entered the room, breathless and hot and fatigued; but glad to be able to shut back at last the clamouring horde of Arabs who were still heard protesting and

vociferating without.

That same evening they left Cairo by the night train for Asyoot, where the dahabeeah of the Governor of Merhadi was awaiting them; and for their greater convenience they took their dinner with them. That scrambled meal in the railway-carriage was something of an amusement; and in the midst of it all the young Master of Lynn would insist on Yolande's having a little wine. She refused at first, merely as her ordinary habit was; but when he learned that she had never tasted wine at all, of any kind whatever, he hegged of

her ordinary habit was; but when he learned that she had never tasted wine at all, of any kind whatever, he begged of her still more urgently to have the smallest possible quantity.

"It will make you sleep, Miss Winterbourne," said he, "and you know how distressing a wakeful night journey is."

"Oh, no," she said, with a smile. "Not at all. There is to be moonlight, and why should not one lie awake? My papa wished me not to drink wine, and so I have not; and I have never thought about it. The ladies at the Château scarcely took any; they said it was not any better than water."

"But fancy you never having tasted it at all!" he said, and then he turned to her father. "Mr. Winterbourne, will you give Miss Yolande permission to take a very little wine—to taste it?"

The reply of her father was singular.

The reply of her father was singular.
"I would sooner see her drink Prussic acid—then the end would be at once," said he.

Now this answer was so abrupt, and apparently so unnecessarily harsh, that the Master of Lynn, not knowing what blunder he had made, immediately strove to change the subject; and the most agreeable thing he could think of, to mention to Yolande's father, was the slaying of stags.

"While you were going up the Great Pyramid this morning, Mr. Winterbourne," said he, "we were talking about what you were likely to do at Allt-nam-ba; and I was telling your

daughter I hoped you would get a stag or two."

"Yes?—oh, yes," said Mr. Winterbourne, apparently recalling himself from some reverie by an effort of will. "A stag? I hope so. Oh, yes, I hope so. We will keep a sharp look-out."

"Mes Winterbourne," said the wounger men with a sign.

"Miss Winterbourne," said the younger man, with a significant glance at her which seemed to remind her that they had a secret in common, "was surprised to hear that there were no trees in a deer-forest. But her ignorance was very excusable. How could she know? It wasn't half as bad as the talk of those fellows in Parliament and the newspapers, who howl because the deer-forests are not given over to sheep, to cattle or turned into small crofts. Goodness gracious, Miss who how because the deer-forests are not given were to skeep, or to cattle, or turned into small crofts. Goodness gracious, I wonder if any one of them ever saw a deer-forest? Miss Winterbourne, that will be something for you to see—the solitude and desolation of the forest—mile after mile of the same moorland and hill without a sound, or the sight of a

"But is not that their complaint—that so much land is taken away, and not for people to live on?" said Yolande, who had stumbled on this subject somewhere in following her

who had stumbled on this subject somewhere in following her father's Parliamentary career.

"Yes," said he, ironically; "I wonder what they'd find there to live on. They'd find granite boulders, and withered moss, and a hard grass that sheep won't touch, and that cattle won't touch, and that even mountain hares would starve on. The deer is the only living animal that can make anything of it; and even he is fond of getting into the gullies to have a nibble at the birch-trees. I wish those Radical fellows knew something of what they were talking about, before making something of what they were talking about, before making all that fuss about the Game Laws. The Game Laws won't

"That is a very good remark of yours, Mr. Leslie," said he; "a very good remark indeed. I have something of the same belief myself, though I shock some of my friends by saying so. I am for having pretty stringent laws all round; and the best defence for them is this—that you need not break them unless you choose. It may be morally wrong to hang a man for stealing a sheep; but all you have got to do is not to steal the sheep. Well, if I pay seven hundred and fifty to steal the sheep. Well, if I pay seven hundred and fifty pounds for a shooting; and you come on my land and steal my birds, I don't care what may happen to you. The laws may be a little severe; but your best plan would have been to earn your living in a decent way, instead of becoming an idle, sneaking, lying, and thieving poacher"—

"Oh, certainly, certainly," said the younger man, with great warmth.

"That is my belief, at all events," said Mr. Winterbourne, with the same curious sort of smile; two ends: it enables me to approve my gamekeeper for the time being, when otherwise I might think he was just a little too zealous; and also it serves to make some friends of mine in the House very wild; and you know there is nothing so deplorable as lethargy."

"But you are a Liberal, Mr. Leslie, are you not?" repeated

And here again he was saved-by the ready wit of his

sister.

"My dearest Yolande, what are you talking about!" she said. "What these two have been saying would make a Liberal or a Radical jump out of his five senses—or is it seven? Is it seven, Jim?"

""Aga?'t here!" here husband said leader. ""Eliza are

"I don't know," her husband said, lazily. "Five are quite enough for a Radical."
"I know I used to have a great sympathy with poachers," continued pretty Mrs. Graham. "It always seemed to me

"I know I used to have a great sympathy with poachers," continued pretty Mrs. Graham. "It always seemed to me romantic—I mean, when you read about the poacher in poems—his love of sport, you know"—

"His love of sport!" her husband growled, contemptuously. "A miserable, sneaking fellow loafing about the public-house all day, and then stealing out at night with his ferrets and his nets to snare rabbits for the market. A love of sport!"—

"Oh, but I can remember," said she, stoutly, "when I was a girl, there were other stories than that. That is the English poacher. I can remember when it was quite well known that the Badenoch young fellows were coming into the forest for a deer; and it was winked at by everybody, when they did not come more than twice or thrice in the year. And that was not for the market. Anybody could have a bit of venison who wanted; and I have heard that there was a fine odour of cooking in the shepherds' bothics just about that time."

ing in the shepherds' bothics just about that time."
"That has nothing to do with the Game Laws," her husband said, curtly. "I doubt whether deer are protected by band said, curtly. "I doubt whether deer are protected by the Game Laws at all. I think it is only a question of trespass. But I quite agree with Mr. Winterbourne: if laws are too severe, your best plan is not to break them."

"Well, I was cured of my sympathy on one occasion," said Mrs. Graham, cheerfully (having warded off danger from her hypother). "Do you respectively line? We and I were driving."

brother). "Do you remember, Jim? You and I were driving down Glenstroy, and we came on some gypsies. They had a tent by the roadside; and you know, dear Yolande, I wasn't an old married woman in those days, and grown suspicious; and I thought it would be nice to stop and speak to the poor people and give them some money to get proper food when they reached a village. Do you know what Jim said?—'Money for food? Most likely they are plucking a brace of my uncle's black game.' Well, they were not. We got down from the trap; and went into the little tent; and they weren't plucking a brace of black game; but they were cooking two hen pheasants on a spit, as comfortable as might be. I suppose a gypsy wouldn't do much good as a deer-stalker, though?''

And while they thus sate and chatted about the far northern

And while they thus sate and chatted about the far northern wilds (Yolande was deeply interested; and the Master of Lynn perceived that; and he had himself an abundance of experience about deer) the sunset went, and presently, and almost suddenly, they found themselves in the intense blackness of the tropical night. When, from time to time, they looked out of the window, they could see nothing at all of the world around; though Jupiter and Venus were shining clear and high in the western heavens; and Orion's jewels were paling as they sank; and away in the south, near the horizon, the solitary Sirius gleamed. But as the night went on (and they were still talking of Scotland) a pale light—a sort of faint yellow smoke—appeared in the south-east; and then a sharp, keen glint of gold revealed the edge of the moon. The light grew and spread up into the sky; and now the world around them was no longer an indistinguishable mass of black; its various features become distinguishable mass of black; features became distinct as the soft radiance became fuller and fuller; and by-and-by they could make out the walls of the sleeping villages, with their strange shadows, and the tall palms that threw reflections down on the smooth and ghostly water. Can anything be more solemn than moonlight on a grown of palms, the weigh deviances of them the slighter than the slighter grove of palms—the weird darkness of them, the silence, the consciousness that all around lies the white, still desert? Yolande's fancies were no longer far away; this silent, moonlit

Yolande's fancies were no longer far away; this silent, moonlit world out there was a strange thing.

Then, one by one, the occupants of the railway-carriage dropped off to sleep; and Yolande slept too, turning her face into the window-corner somewhat, and letting her hands sink placidly into her lap. He did not sleep; how could he? He had some vague idea that he ought to be guardian over her; and then—as he timidly regarded the perfect lines of her forehead and chin and throat, and the delicacy of the small ear, and the sweep of the soft lashes—he wondered that this beautiful creature should have been so long in the world and he wasting the years in ignorance; and then (for with youth there wasting the years in ignorance; and then (for with youth there is little diffidence; it is always "I have chosen; you are mine; you cannot be any other than mine") he thought of her as the mistress of Lynn Towers. In black velvet, would she not look handsome, seated at the head of the dinner-table; or in a tall-backed chair by the fire-place, with the red glow from the birch-logs and the peat making glimmerings on her hair? He thought of her driving down the Glen; on the steam-boat quay; on board the steam-boat; in the streets of Inverness; and he knew that nowhere could she have any rival.

And then it occurred to him that what air was made by the motion of the train must be blowing in upon her face, and that the sand-blinds of the windows were not sufficient protection; and he thought he could rig up something that would more effectually shield her. So, in the silence and the semi-darkness he stealthily got hold of a light shawl of his sister's, and set to work to fasten one end to the top of the carriage-door and the other to the netting for the hand-bags, in order to form some kind of screen. This mancurre took some time; for he was anxious not to waken anyone; and, as he was standing up, he had to balance himself carefully, for the railway-carriage jolted considerably. But at last he got it fixed; and he was just moving the lower corner of the screen, so that it should not be too close to her head, when, by some wild any foorful accident the head of his kind harmoned to wild and fearful accident, the back of his hand happened to touch her hair. It was the lightest of touches; but it was like an electric shock; he paused, breathless; he was quite unnerved; he did not know whether to retreat or wait; it was as if something had stung him and benumbed his senses. And light as the touch was it awoke her. Her eyes opened; and there was a sudden fear and bewilderment in them when she him standing over her; but the next second she perceived what he had been doing for her; and kindness and

thanks were instantly his reward.

"Oh, thank you—thank you," she said, with smiling eyes; and he was glad to get back into his own corner; and to think over this that had happened; and to wonder at the sudden fear that had paralysed him. At all events, he had not

The dawn arose in the cast; the cold clear blue giving way to a mystic grey; but still the moon shone palely on the palms, and on the water, and the silent plains. And still she

slept; and he was wondering whether she was dreaming of the far North, and of the place that she longed to make a home of, if only for the briefest space. And what if this new day—that was spreading up and up, and fighting the pallid moonlight, and bringing with it colour and life to brighten the awakening world—what if this new day were to bring with it a new courage; and he were to hint to her—or even to tell her plainly—that this pathetic hope of hers was of easy accomplishment; and that, after their stay at Allt-nam-ba, if it grieved her to think of leaving the place that she had first thought to make a home of, there was another home there that would be proud and glad to welcome her, not for two months or for three months, but for the length of her life? Why should not Mr. Winterpourne he free to follow out his religious not Mr. Winterbourne be free to follow out his political career? He had gathered from Yolande that she considered herself a most unfortunate drag and encumbrance on her father; was not this a happy solution of all possible difficulties? In black velvet, more especially, Yolande would look so handsome in the dining-room at Lynn Towers.

(To be continued.)

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The lithographed sheet which is presented with this week's Number of our Journal is a Bird's-Eye View of the whole country traversed by the Irwell and Mersey, between Manchester and Liverpool. It has been expressly drawn to show the course of the proposed Ship Canal, which is, for the most part, to be provided by deepening and straightening the channels of those rivers. By these means it is that South ever I provided by of those rivers. By these means it is that South-east Lancashire, the chief seat of the cotton manufacture, hopes to obtain a new port of direct maritime commerce at the inland city of

new port of direct maritime commerce at the inland city of Manchester. The project has been taken up there with great popular enthusiasm, and has gained throughout the district much approval of the local authorities, the Municipalities and the Chambers of Commerce, as well as the support of men of capital, landowners, manufacturers, and merchants. It will, however, be opposed by several great Railway Companies, as well as by the Mersey Harbour and Dock Board of Liverpool.

The Mersey, which below Stockport divides Lancashire from Cheshire, meets the Irwell, the river of Munchester, at Carrington, near Irlam, seven miles below that city. Above their junction, the Irwell is the larger river of the two. The joint stream is next enlarged by the Glazebroek, from the Lancashire "Mosses," and by the Bollin, from Cheshire. It becomes considerable at Warrington, an important town on the right bank, eighteen miles from Manchester by rail. The Mersey below Warrington continues enlarging itself down to Runcorn, the port of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, which was opened in 1767. Here the width of the river suddenly was opened in 1767. Here the width of the river suddenly contracts to 400 yards, and is spanned by the fine viaduct of the London and North-Western Railway. But, immediately below Runcorn, the Mersey enters a very large estuary, where it is joined by the Weaver, a Cheshire river with a considerable volume of water. The estuary, from Runcorn to the sea, is about sixteen miles long, and in some parts two or three miles wide, but narrows at Liverpool to three-quarters of a mile. Its course forms a large curve, bending northward as it approaches the sea, which is reached at Bootle, on the Lancashire shore; the opposite shore, in Cheshire, becoming open seacoast at New Brighton. The upper reaches of this estuary are encumbered with mud; and it is proposed to dredge a navigable channel from Garston to Runcorn, and to protect it by training walls, like that part of the Suez Canal which runs through Lake Menzaleh.

Our Artist has sketched a view of the Mersey at Runcorn, showing that town and Widnes, with the existing Railway Viaduct. This view is taken from Halton, on the Cheshire side, a couple of miles up the Bridgewater Canal.

From Runcorn up to Manchester the winding course of the

From Runcorn up to Manchester the winding course of the Mersey and Irwell, for the most part, will have to be corrected by cutting a new channel for these rivers, which will be made broad and deep. It will not be a tidal river above Warrington; there will be locks in three places—at Walton and Latchford, near that town; at Irlam, and at Barton, four or five miles from Manchester. These locks will form three "pools," of the lengths, respectively, of eight, four, and three miles. The bottom width of the canalised portion of the river will be 100 ft., with a depth of 26 ft. The tidal portion, below Runcorn, will be 24 ft. deep at low tide.

The ordinary level of the Irwell at Manchester is 60 ft. above the sea. The original project of Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer who framed plans for a Ship Canal some years ago, was to make the river tidal all the way up. This plan has

ago, was to make the river tidal all the way up. This plan has been superseded, on the advice of Mr. James Abernethy, by that of Mr. E. Leader Williams, who is appointed engineer to the promoters of the scheme. The estimated cost of its the promoters of the scheme. The estimated cost of its execution is £5,400,000. Mr. Leader Williams thinks the whole

execution is £5,400,000. Mr. Leader Williams thinks the whole work can be completed in four years.

The principal dock, at Manchester, will be on the Salford side of the Irwell, occupying the ground used for the race-course, nearly opposite Trafford Park. It will have an area of seventy acres, and will be entered by gates 80 ft. wide. The dock gradually widens to 1350 ft., terminating in four branch docks, with wide quays between them, and sheds for the stowage of goods. (See our Illustration of the proposed Ship Canal and Docks at Manchester.) At Latchford, fitteen miles from the Manchester Dock, it is intended to construct a dock for the accommodation of Warrington; and there are to be coal from the Manchester Dock, it is intended to construct a dock for the accommodation of Warrington; and there are to be coal docks at Irlam and Barton. The canal locks at these places are of compound design; at Latchford there will be a group of three locks, of different sizes, placed side by side. The largest will hold several ships at once, but they will have intermediate gates, to allow a part of the lock to be used without waste of water. Hundreds of vessels could pass these locks in a day. The Irlam and Barton locks will be similar in design, but without tidal gates. The gates and sluices will be worked by hydraulic power, but steam-power will also be provided. (We give an Illustration of the plan of the canal locks, from

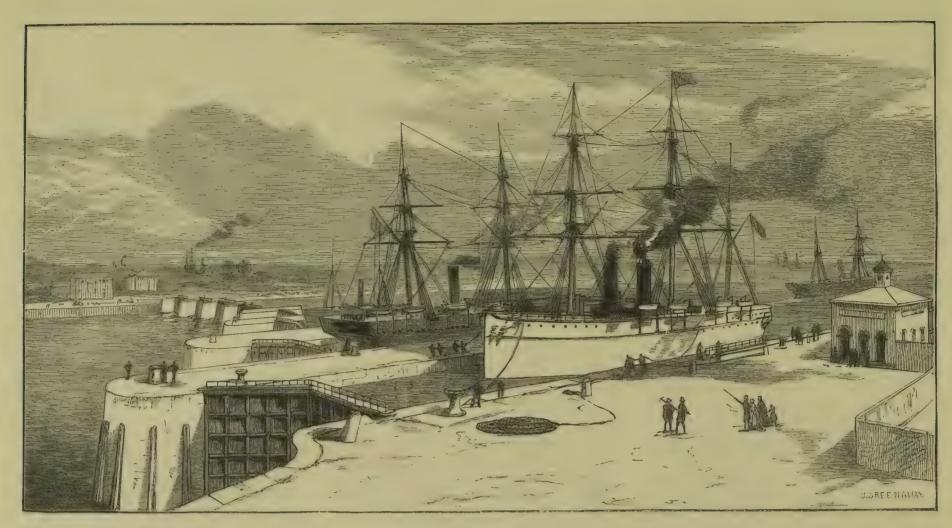
by hydraunic power, but steam-power win also be provided. (We give an Illustration of the plan of the canal locks, from the engineer's designs.)

At Barton, where the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal is carried across the river Irwell, by the aqueduct shown in one of our Artist's Sketches, it is proposed to substitute a new aqueduct, the central piece of which, consisting of a wroughtiron cuisson, kept full of water, can be swung aside, pivoting on a central pier, leaving a wide open space for ships to pass along the Ship Canal. The barge traffic of the Bridgewater Canal will thus scarcely be interrupted, as the caisson might be swung with a barge in the water contained within it.

canal will thus scarcely be interrupted, as the classon larger be swung with a barge in the water contained within it.

The whole length of the proposed navigable channel, from the sea to the Manchester Dock, is just fifty miles. It will be deeper and very much wider at the bottom than the Suez Canal. There is no doubt of the engineering practicability of the work; the only questions asked are, Is it wanted? Canal. There is no doubt of the engineering practicability of the work; the only questions asked are, Is it wanted? and, Will it pay? Manchester and Salford, forming one town as much as London and Southwark or Lambeth, and having a population of 400,000, are in the centre of many other large towns, Stockport, Ilyde, Ashton, Stalybridge, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, and Bolton, with large manufacturing villages. The aggregate population within five miles of the Manchester Exchange is \$50,000. The spinners and manufacturers all procure the raw material of their industry and manufacturers all procure the raw material of their industry

THE PROPOSED MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.



LOCKS ON THE SHIP CANAL.

in Manchester, and it is in Manchester that they sell their cotton yarns and calicoes. The railway charges for bringing a ton of cotton from Liverpool to Manchester are ten shillings, and the same for conveying a ton of manufactured goods to be shipped at Liverpool for export, making a tax of twenty shillings a ton on the produce of the local manufacture. In addition to this, Liverpool dock and town dues, with cartage from the docks and other charges, amount to eight shillings a ton. There is a very large importation of food by way of Liverpool, to supply the wants of the enormous population of South Lancashire and the

West Riding of Yorkshire. This also is heavily taxed by the costliness of railway carriage; grain and flour, as well as cotton, timber, alum, copperas, and other chemicals, are subjected to very high charges. The average rate per mile on the railway from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles, is nearly twice the rate for similar goods conveyed on other lines of railway. It has been repeatedly raised by the London and North-Western Company, but many people can remember the time when the Bridgewater Canal brought goods from Liverpoolto Manchesterat 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. aton. The traffic both

of that canal and of the Mersey and Irwell navigation has been stifled, it is said, for the profit of the railway interest. This seems to make out a very strong case for the Ship Canal being wanted. It is further expected that the Lancashire collieries will gain largely by the facility of shipping their coal at Irlam and Barton; and that the ironworks of Patricroft, Manchester, and Oldham will obtain a similar advantage. The new port of Manchester will have a good deal of shipbuilding, and industries connected with it. The second question, Will (Continued on page 136.)



RUNCORN AND WIDNES, ON THE MERSEY, WITH THE RAILWAY VIADUCT: VIEW FROM HALTON, CHESHIRE.



THE PROPOSED MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL: INTENDED DOCKS AT MANCHESTER.

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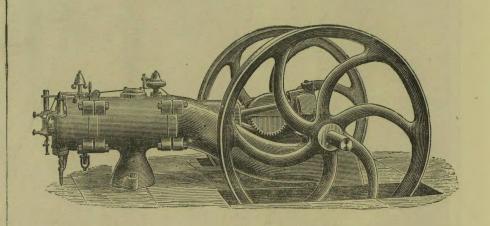
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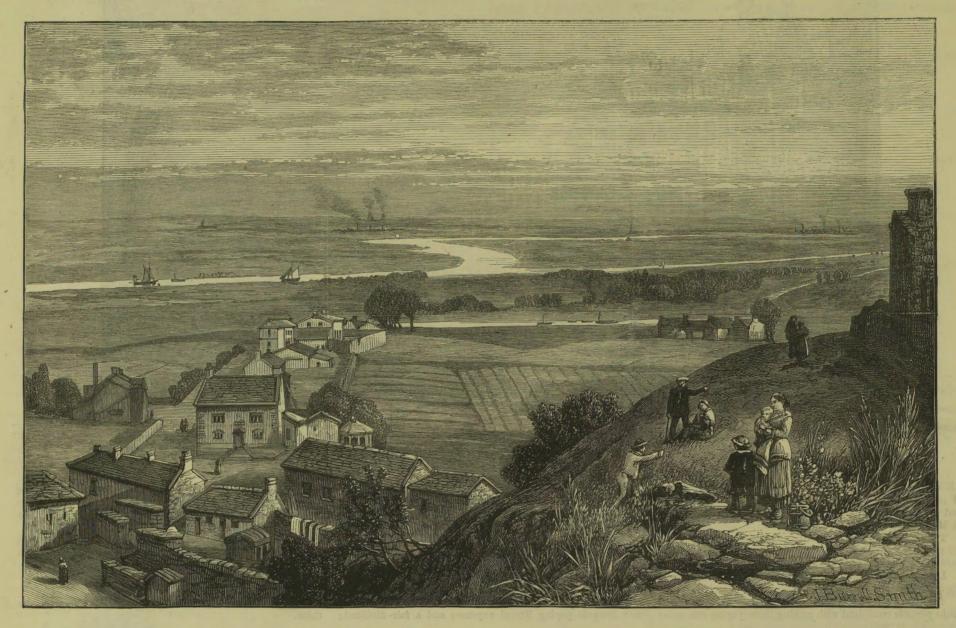
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VIEW OF LEWIS'S GOOD HOUSE OF BUSINESS IN RANELAGH-STREET, LIVERPOOL, WHERE THE PUBLIC ARE PROVIDED WITH THE VERY BEST ARTICLES, ALL AT FAIR PRICES.

PROPOSED MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL. THE



THE MERSEY BETWEEN WARRINGTON AND RUNCORN, WITH THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL: VIEW FROM HALTON, CHESHIRE.

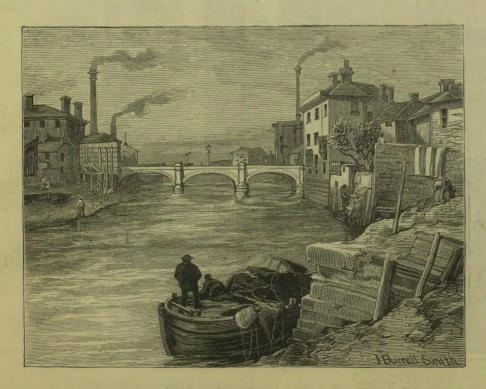
(Continued from page 132.)

the Ship Canal pay? finds its answer in the probability of a large and various traffic, considered in the answer to the first question. The working expenses of a canal being far less than those of railway traffic in proportion to the gross receipts, it would appear certain that the Ship Canal traffic will be remunerative, if there is enough of it. In any case, Manchester and the district can hardly fail to benefit by the scheme, as it will oblige the railway companies to lower their charges.

The London and North-Western Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company (through its interest in the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction line), and the Cheshire Lines Committee, in which the Midland and Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies, are concerned to some extent, will have a right to be heard against this project, before

the Parliamentary Committee, upon the ground of the proposed alterations of the levels of their lines, to cross the Mersey and Irwell, or the Ship Canal, by bridges of inconvenient height. The existing railway bridge at Runcorn is sufficiently high; but at Warrington, and at the junction of the Irwell with the Mersey, the railway lines must be considerably raised. At Latchford there will be tunnels beneath the locks or dock of the Ship Canal. It is not likely that the promoters will get such powers granted to them without great opposition. The inquiry before the Parliamentary Committee will, at any rate, give plenty of lucrative employment to lawyers and engineers. Some uncertainty is felt at this moment regarding the chances of proceeding with the Bill in the ensuing Session. The Examiner of Private Bills, Mr. Frere, has declared that the promoters have not properly complied with the Standing Orders, inasmuch as they have been unable to lodge in the

Private Bill Office, at the appointed time, precise plans for that part of the work to be done in the improvement of the channel between Garston and Runcern, in the Mersey estuary. Last week, at a meeting of the Provisional Committee, at Manchester, the Chairman, Mr. Daniel Adamson, made a statement with respect to this position of affairs. He said that the course pursued by the promoters in not depositing plans and sections for the Lower Mersey had been taken deliberately and advisedly, and out of regard to the great interests involved in that portion of the river. It was unanimously resolved to apply to the Standing Orders Committee, as soon as Parliament is assembled, to dispense with the standing orders and allow the Bill to proceed. The Committee expressed full confidence in the ultimate result of the proceedings, and it was reported that the indications of continued support were as hearty and as numerous as could be desired.



BRIDGE OVER THE MERSEY AT WARRINGTON.

WEIR ON THE MERSEY AT LATCHFORD, NEAR WARRINGTON.